



# Soviet Jails a Tatar and Exiles an Amnesty Official for 'Sland'

By DAVID K. SHIPLER  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, April 15—Two dissidents were convicted today of anti-Soviet slander in the Siberian city of Omsk, a court sentenced a Crimean Tatar nationalist to two and a half years in a labor camp. In Moscow, the secretary of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International was sentenced to five years of internal exile.

Vague unconfirmed reports reached Moscow that Andrei D. Sakharov, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for his defense of human rights, was detained again today and roughed up by the police in Omsk after he attempted to attend the trial of the Tatar, Mustafa Dzheniev. Dr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena, was said to have telephoned friends to charge that policemen, who detained them yesterday for four hours, held them again today for a shorter time and beat them.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, accused the couple of striking three policemen at the courthouse yesterday. No further details on the incident were available pending Dr. Sakharov's return to Moscow, expected tomorrow.

This afternoon, many of the supporters of the Amnesty International official, Andrei Tverdokhlebov, who waited outside the courthouse for



Associated Press  
Andrei Tverdokhlebov

verdict, expressed relief at what they considered the relatively lenient sentence of five years in exile, probably in rural Siberia. In effect, the 35-year-old physicist has already served three of the five years. He has been in jail for a year awaiting trial, and under Soviet law each day in prison is considered equivalent to three days in exile. This leaves him two years of exile.

"It is a happy ending, so to say, by our standards," remarked Valentin Turchin, president of the Amnesty International branch, which is affiliated with a London-based group

that campaigns on behalf of political prisoners around the world.

Asked why he thought the sentence had not been stiffer, Mr. Turchin said to an American correspondent, "Thanks to you. There has been a great deal of interest in the West."

Others among Mr. Tverdokhlebov's friends and supporters standing outside the courthouse echoed the views. "You protect us," one dissident said.

No Doubt on the Verdict  
There was never a question of the court's finding a political defendant innocent, the dissidents insisted. "It doesn't happen in our country," Mr. Turchin observed. "And we don't know when it will happen for the first time. Maybe someday, but not today."

He noted that the judge would not have had time in the two-hour break between the end of the trial and the rendering of the verdict to write the long and detailed 11-point conviction that he delivered. It was virtually identical to what the prosecution had proposed.

"It is very dangerous without correspondents," said another. "Some said they thought the Soviet authorities were wary of stimulating further attacks by Western Communist parties such as those in France and Italy, which have adopted lines

independent of Moscow, largely over the issue of political freedom.

Sara Tverdokhlebov, the defendant's 67-year-old mother, emerged from the courthouse smiling after her sentence had passed. But she expressed regret that he had been found guilty at all.

The Soviet press agency also in effect convicted Mr. Tverdokhlebov before the trial began. In an item on its English-language wire, Tass declared, "Tverdokhlebov had been systematically spreading, in the course of 1970-75, deliberately false inventions slandering the Soviet political and social system."

According to Mr. Turchin's account, the bulk of the case seemed to rest on prosecution claims that Mr. Tverdokhlebov had lied in letters and in public statements when he asserted that another dissident, Leonid Plyushch, was sane when confined to a mental hospital. Mr. Plyushch was recently released and allowed to go to France with the German Air

after the French Communist Party took up his case.

A telegram from psychiatrist in Paris certifying Mr. Plyushch as sane never reached the prosecutor, Mr. Turchin reported. He noted that the prosecutor by a delegat American psychiatrists and the Soviet mental health team.

In Omsk, Mr. Dzheniev convicted despite what he told friends here: refusal of a key prosecutor to testify that defendant made "anti-Soviet marks" while the two were in prison together. The reportedly told the court he had threatened authorities into agreeing

Mr. Dzheniev is said to have spent most of his adult life in prison for campaign behalf of demands by Crimean Tatars to return to the Crimean peninsula, from which they were expelled in 1944 on charges of collaboration with the German Air



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## India Will Send an Ambassador to China

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

made deep penetrations in battle but subsequently withdrew their troops to roughly their former positions leaving many border areas still in dispute.

Only last October four Indian soldiers were killed by Chinese troops near the Tibetan border. At the time the Indians termed the incident an "unprovoked ambush well within Indian territory," while the Chinese said that an Indian patrol had crossed into China and opened fire.

India has also charged the Chinese with waging a propaganda war across the border. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said last fall: "We have recovered Chinese arms and books from people who have been encouraged to go across, undertake guerrilla training and come back."

The Indians have been further distressed at the close alliance that has developed over the last decade between China and Pakistan and the greatest two would unite against this country.

The normalization of relations will end the diplomatic embarrassment symbolized by the large but nearly deserted Chinese Embassy, which occupies a huge tract in the diplomatic neighborhood of New Delhi.

Across and down the street a bit is another enormous, understaffed embassy building, Pakistan's which now has a Swiss flag flying over it since India has no diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Long Diplomatic Maneuvering  
The Indian Ambassador to China will be K. R. Narayanan, a 55-year-old foreign service officer who spent several years as head of the Foreign Ministry's China division and now holds the title of secretary. He is expected to take up his new post in about two months.

According to informed sources, the agreement is the product of negotiations conducted quietly about three months. But it comes as the culmination of several years of delicate diplomatic maneuvering by each side.

As long ago as 1970, Mao Tse-tung created a flurry by smiling at the Indian charge, B. C. Mishra, during a diplomatic reception in Peking, and asking him to convey good wishes to Prime Minister Gandhi.

Early last year a Chinese table-tennis team took part in a tournament in Calcutta. It was the first organized group to come here from China in more than a decade and the Indians attached great importance to the visit.

Contrast in Approaches  
At the same time, there has also been a constant stream of angry exchanges between the two countries, whose governments have often been contrasted in foreign views for their different approaches to the common Asian problems of overpopulation and poverty.

A year ago, China asserted that it "absolutely does not recognize India's illegal annexation of Sikkim" reference to the formerly independent kingdom on the Himalayan border that separates China and India. Last summer, when Mrs. Gandhi suspended civil liberties and declared a state of emergency here, China denounced the move as "a bitter mockery of bourgeois democracy."

For her part Mrs. Gandhi has time and again expressed indignation that although the leaders of Western democracies, notably the United States, are quick to criticize her recent turn away from democracy, they do not criticize dictatorship in China.

Ford Visit a Sore Point  
The Indians were particularly irritated last year when President Ford canceled a tentative scheduled visit to India, because of the new political order here, but then did visit China. Prime Minister Gandhi mentions that inconsistency frequently, just the other

day, in an allusion to the Americans, she said:

"Some people seem to think that they have discovered the People's Republic of China."

The Indian-Chinese border dispute dates from the late 1950's when the Chinese built a road—an implicit claim of sovereignty—in Ladakh, east of the state of Kashmir, an area also claimed by India.

The Indians maintained that the border had been settled during the colonial days, before they became independent of Britain. The first important clash occurred at Longju, on the eastern border, in August, 1959.

The ideological split between China and the Soviet Union was developing at about the same time. India suddenly found both the Russians and the Americans supporting it in the dispute with China. Despite mounting verbal attacks, strategists here refused to believe that China would move against India on the border.

But the attack came, in October 1962, on a massive and humiliating scale. Indian troops were battered by a Chinese onslaught. In less than a month the Chinese occupied large areas of disputed territory.

Though they soon withdrew from most of it, their quick military success cast a doubt that still remains.

The exchange of ambassadors, a long-awaited procedural step, is expected to have little practical effect immediately, but Indian Government officials were clearly elated at what they considered a breakthrough in their country's effort to strike a conciliatory posture in the world.

Diplomats speculated about the move's timing and its relation to the leadership battle in the Soviet Union. The specialist said he believed that both countries had moved toward China that would seriously prejudice its "close ties" with the Soviet Union.

Leaders of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India, which has been a backer of Prime Minister Gandhi in Parliament for years, have grown increasingly restive under her constant state of emergency, objecting particularly to such repressive new regulations as the ban on strikes.

They have made no secret of their unhappiness over the growing governmental role of the Prime Minister's 29-year-old son an adviser, Sanjay Gandhi, whom they privately charge with leading a "drift to the right" in economic policy.

China Is Said to Agree  
PEKING, April 15 (Agence France-Press)—The Indian charge d'affaires here said today that Han Nien-jung, a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, had conveyed to him China's agreement to the Indian proposal to re-establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

The charge, I. I. Mehrotra, said that Mr. Han had told him that in conformity with the "wish of the two governments" involved, he had "the pleasure" to announce his country's agreement to an exchange of ambassadors in the near future.

U.S. Officially Silent  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 15—The State Department has no comment on reports of the diplomatic rapprochement between China and India, a department spokesman said today.

However, a United States specialist on the Chinese-Indian relationship said it was apparent that both countries had moved toward China that would seriously prejudice its "close ties" with the Soviet Union.

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## Paul Stuart

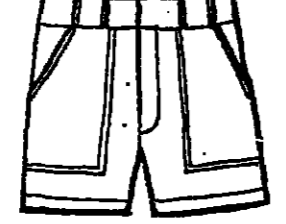


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# Greece Initial Pact On Military Bases and Aid

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 15—The United States and Greece announced an agreement in principle today to allow the continued American use of four military facilities in Greece in return for \$700 million in American military aid over the next year.

The agreement, which must be negotiated in detail, parallels a similar bases agreement signed on March 26 between the United States and Turkey, under which the Turks will receive \$1 billion over a year and 26 bases will be opened for American military operations.

Both accords, however, must be approved by both houses of Congress, and initial signs indicated that they would be hotly contested.

Because of the sharp opposition in Greek-American circles to the granting of aid to Turkey until Turkey makes major concessions toward resolving the Cyprus issue, some militant Greek supporters called for congressional defeat not only of the Turkish accord, but of the Greek one as well.

In fact, behind the scenes, Greek supporters expressed resentment that Athens, in accelerating negotiations and reaching agreement so quickly on principles of what will almost certainly be the Turkish-American accord.

The Greek supporters on Capitol Hill had planned to attack the Turkish agreement on two points: The lack of Turkish concessions on Cyprus, and the year authorization of aid.

Normally, Congress limits aid authorization to one year or at the most two years. But by agreeing to a similar year agreement, the Greek government seemed to make Administration's multiyear aid easier to justify.

Capitol Hill. To counter this, Greek-Americans, particularly those most militant on the Cyprus issue, seem ready to have an accord defeated.

Representative John Brademas, Democrat of Indiana, who is an unofficial leader of the Greek forces on Capitol Hill, had told Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios today that he had made a mistake in agreeing to the multi-year agreement.

Mr. Brademas, while commending the Turks, said Congress should "sharply question the wisdom of a multi-year authorization of arms to either Turkey or Greece, for this may be to surrender Congressional responsibility to oversee the use of military aid."

The Ford Administration clearly hopes that Congress will approach the Turkish and Greek accords on an evenhanded basis and approve both. The Administration argues that the accords are needed for the security of the Eastern Mediterranean.

But Eugene T. Rossides, a former high Treasury Department official, and now a leader of Greek-Americans opposed to Turkish aid, issued a statement saying that the two agreements "must be defeated by Congress in the interest of the United States."

The Greek-American agreement on "principles to guide future U.S.-Greek defense cooperation," was initiated at ceremonies in the State Department by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Mr. Bitsios. Later Mr. Bitsios was the guest at a luncheon given by Mr. Kissinger, and then was received by President Ford at the White House before returning to Athens.

Mr. Bitsios's trip here was hastily arranged last weekend after the Greeks and Americans worked out in outline the basis for the agreement. The main points were reported by The New York Times Tuesday.

The new accord, which a high State Department official said would take four to six weeks to complete, will replace a 1953 accord. As in the agreement on bases in Turkey, each installation in Greece will be under a Greek commander, and information received from intelligence listening posts will be shared with the Greeks.

There will be separate annexes to cover the four major American installations: an air base in Athens, and a communications station at Néa Mákri, a port and airfield at Suda Bay and a listening station at Iraklion, both on Crete.

As an integral part of the new defense cooperation agreement, provision will be made for a four-year commitment to Greece of military assistance totaling \$700 million, a part of which will be grant aid.

The document indicated today said "this commitment will be designed to further develop the defense preparedness of Greece and meet its defense needs in pursuit of North Atlantic alliance goals."

In addition to the aid, the Greeks also sought and received some assurances that the United States would use its influence to prevent any Turkish military action against Greece.



Paris policemen clear the streets of demonstrators who protested against university reforms. Many were injured.

# A Huge Student Protest in France Erupts in Violence

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

and stones at police lines. Police responded with volleys of tear gas. Student marshals tried to restrain militants among the marchers.

Police officials said later that 15 officers had been injured. Hospital officials also reported admitting a number of students and bystanders, including three French reporters.

Many demonstrators dispersed at the order of policemen when the two-mile column arrived near the Education Ministry, on the Rue de Grenelle. Access to the Left Bank was barred by lines of helmeted policemen.

Policemen fired tear gas to drive off those who remained behind, but about 1,000 headed for Saint-Germain-des-Prés, the scene of a violent clash between students and police last month.

The police managed to prevent the militant students from reaching the area, but isolated fights with groups on the Left Bank continued.

The Paris demonstration was matched by similar marches in the provinces where some clashes were reported.

The major left-wing student organization that organized the protest asserts that the Government reforms will give industry an undue voice in running university affairs. At the same time, the bulk of French students are deeply concerned about the unemployment crisis. Unemployment is at record postwar levels in France.

The wave of discontent has provoked serious talk here of a repetition of the May 1968 student-worker uprising that nearly overthrew the Government. But violence has so far been limited.

Workers have not shown any great desire to join the student protesters, who have the support of many professors and college teachers.

As the big Paris demonstration progressed, students marched in university centers from Lille in the north to Toulouse in the south. Most parades began calmly but there were clashes with policemen in Nantes, Brittany.

A group of Nantes militants bombarded the city's Chamber of Commerce with stones and smashed its windows. Policemen fired tear gas to drive the attackers away.

The Government hoped it had taken some of the sting out of the revolt by making clear this week that it would consult thoroughly with the universities and with student and teacher unions before carrying out the reforms.

The promise of consultation was made on Tuesday by Alice Saunier-Seïté, secretary of state for universities, who has borne the brunt of the student anger.

Representatives of the leftist-controlled student organization and the teachers' union informed the Government and asserted that they were on the way to getting the reform abandoned altogether.

Government leaders reject the idea that the proposed move away from liberal arts courses to more professional university studies will mean the intrusion of industrial management into French university life.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac says the strike is purely political in origin, growing out of the left's campaign to weaken the Government.

# Strain Between U.N. Community And New Yorkers Said to Rise

By PAUL HOFMANN  
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15—The city commissioner who takes care of international personnel here has noted an increase in strains between foreign diplomats and New Yorkers because of the world organization's dimming prestige.

The 30th General Assembly has had a certain negative effect on the image of the United Nations in the eyes and minds of the New Yorker," said Frances L. Loeb, Commissioner for the consular corps, in her annual report, issued today.

Mrs. Loeb was alluding to the Assembly resolution last Nov. 10 that proclaimed Zionism a "form of racism and racial discrimination." The United Nations document was denounced in a wave of protests in the city.

Mrs. Loeb offered as her personal view that "the U.N. is the last great hope for the world," and that New York was reaping advantages from having the institution here.

Touching on an issue that is a particular irritant to many New Yorkers, the commissioner said in her report that "the parking question is still unresolved."

Mrs. Loeb declared: "The diplomat feels that he must park wherever he can in order to carry out his official duties. The New Yorker, on the other hand, is enraged by the constant illegal parking of the diplomats." The commissioner said that "hundreds of hours" were being spent in attempts to find a solution.

"We really don't know what to do to ease the annoyance of the citizens," plus the expense to the city," Mrs. Loeb said in an interview.

She disclosed that for some time monthly printouts of traffic violations, broken down by foreign missions and their staff members, had been sent to mission chiefs. The intention was to shame the foreign delegations into reducing illegal parking and other traffic sins.



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# Chinese Apparently Trying to Control Campaign

By FOX BUTTERFIELD  
Special to The New York Times

JING KONG, April 15—The Communist Party's committees asking Tientsin and Shanghai, China's three largest cities, called on their citizens to study and to produce, apparently in an effort to bring the current campaign under tight control.

Analysts here believe the calls for study and production mean that the campaign, which had been directed by the former senior Deputy Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, and other supposed rightists, will now at least temporarily enter a less active phase that will be under immediate attack by often alternates with Teng as two phases of political action in China.

Teng was stripped of his position in the party Government last week after a day-long riot in Peking that evoked deep concern among China's divided leadership. Since then party and leaders throughout the country have held a series of organized rallies to express support for the decision to strip Mr. Teng and name Hua Guofeng as Prime Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Party.

Analysts were still reeling from their own surprise at last week's events in some felt that the new study and production campaign, which had been called by Mr. Teng and name Hua Guofeng as Prime Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Party.

The order was evidently successful, Hsinhua reported, because after the workers at the Tientsin No. 1 steel mill had returned to work, they had taken part in a mass rally to celebrate Mr. Teng's fall, they "called a meeting to exchange experience in studying Chairman Mao's important instructions."

Moreover, Hsinhua added, as a result of the Politburo's decision on April 7 to remove Mr. Teng, "in the last few days the Tientsin workers have worked selflessly in coordination and set new production records."

The Tientsin No. 1 steel plant overfulfilled its daily quota by 25 and 50 percent on April 8 and 9, respectively, the press agency said.

Similarly, Hsinhua reported that in Peking, "while rejoicing over the victory, the Peking municipal committee issued in good time a directive to all party organizations in the city urging them to organize the cadres and masses to conscientiously study the two resolutions and Chairman Mao's important instructions." The resolutions involved Mr. Teng's dismissal and Mr. Hua's promotion.

Many units in Peking, Hsinhua continued, have now studied Chairman Mao's important directives word by word, sentence by sentence, and deepened their criticism of Teng Hsiao-ping's revisionist line."

The Peking railway administration has benefited by "topping its target for freight loading every day since the party's Central Committee resolutions were issued."

Even in Shanghai, the stronghold of the radicals since Chairman Mao launched the Cultural Revolution there in 1965, Hsinhua reported that the city party committee "notified party organizations at all levels to study the resolutions."

A workshop of the Shanghai No. 1 steel mill, the agency said, "set new production records on April 9 and 10," after the "party resolutions greatly aroused the socialist initiative of the army and civilians in Shanghai in grasping revolution and promoting production."

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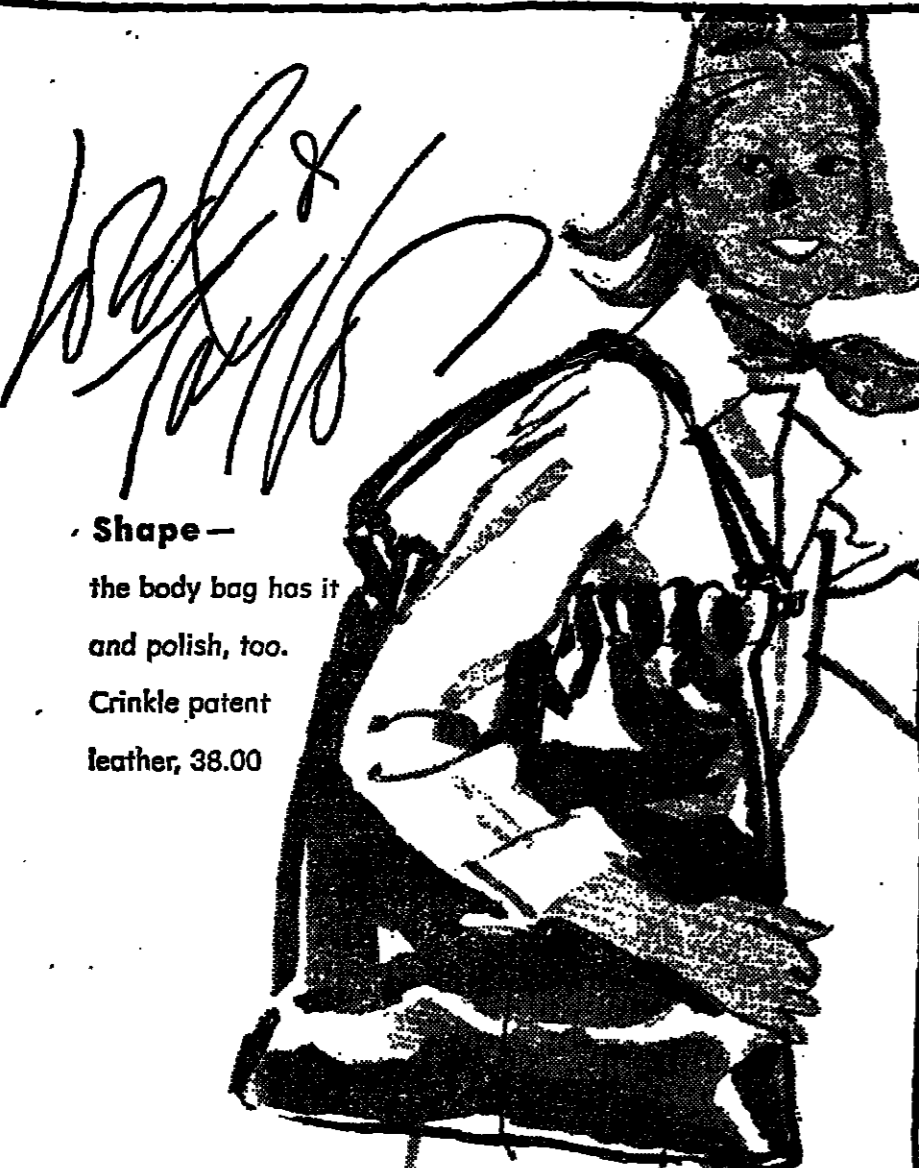
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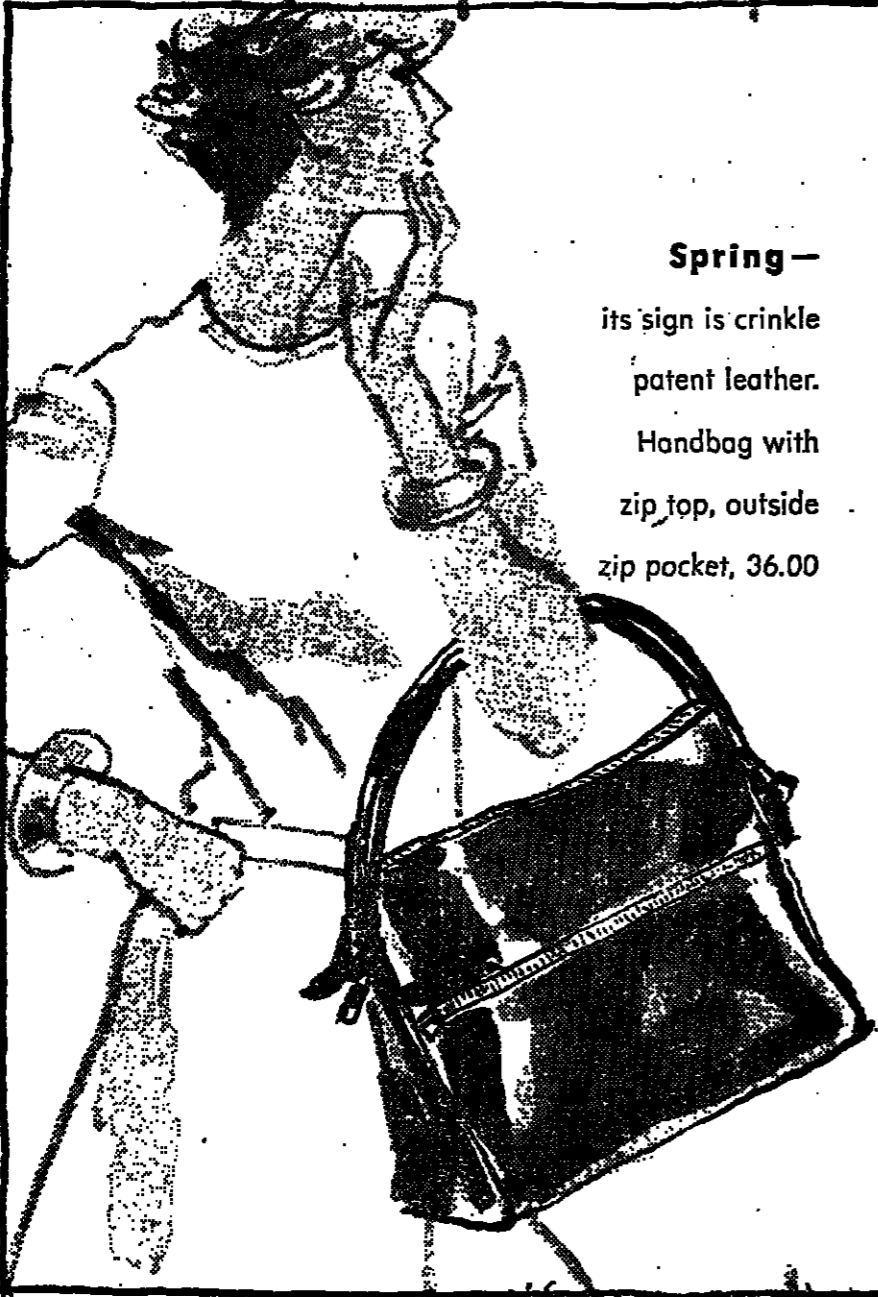
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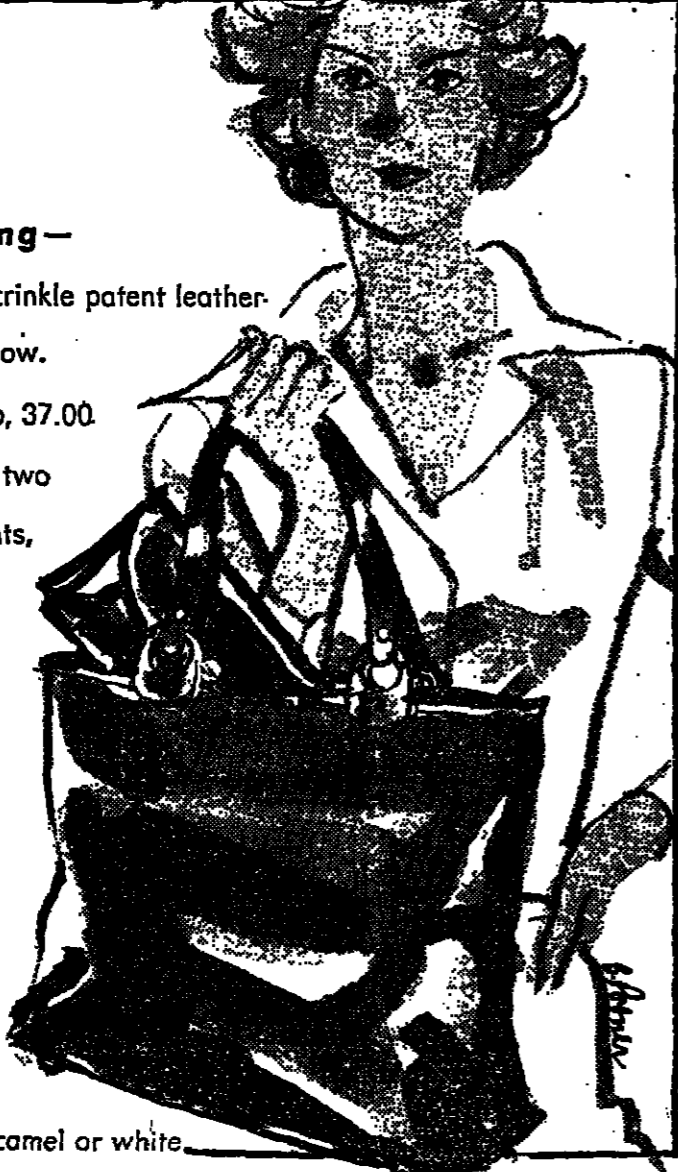


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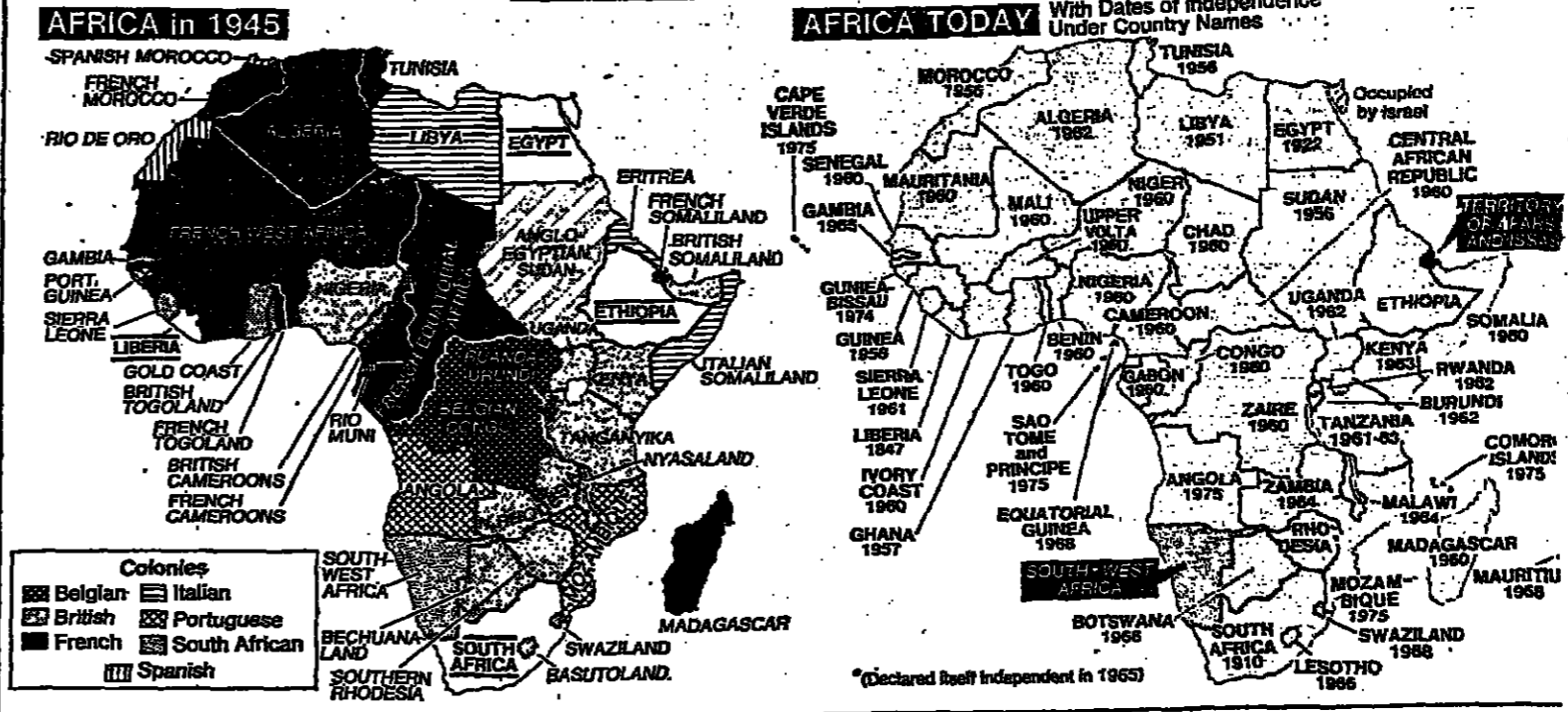
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The Decolonization of Africa



U.S., Stung in Angola, Is Forging a Firm Policy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

Iowa Democrat charges that Mr. Kissinger's recent threats designed to deter further Cuban military action in Africa encouraged Rhodesian intransigence because the white minority Government got the impression that the United States would not stand idly by—American denials notwithstanding.

Mr. Clark said in an interview that the way to deal with the Soviet threat in Africa was to remove the causes and excuses for the presence of the Russians and Cubans. He said that could be achieved by making real progress toward solving the problems of southern Africa. "The Africans turned to Moscow and Havana for help in moving toward majority rule only after we turned them down," he said.

Senator Clark notwithstanding, many critics in and out of the Administration feel that the new twin approach represents an improvement over the attitude of neglect and the policy of straddling the black-white issue that characterized the last six years.

In carrying out the new policy, officials say, a coalition of black African nations will have to be organized that will state its opposition to intervention by superpowers. At the same time, these officials say, a coalition of support will have to be developed in Congress among conservatives who insist on a strong stand against Soviet intervention and liberals demanding ideological support of black African aspirations.

The old policy toward southern Africa was set out in a memorandum of January 1970, prepared by Mr. Kissinger and approved by former President Richard M. Nixon. That memorandum, which formed the basis of a later decision memorandum, stated that the black-white problem was "extremely long-range (and probably insoluble)," and recommended a policy of "quietly relaxing bilateral relations with South Africa," avoiding pressures on the Portuguese to give up their colonial holdings in Mozambique and Angola, and "increasing aid and making other gestures to black states."

which was declared independent by the United Nations but is still ruled by South Africa. Intelligence reports estimate that the Cubans will spend months helping the new Government in Angola consolidate its control before thinking about moving on.

Gone also is the panic in some high State Department quarters about immediate threats to Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, who opposed the Soviet-backed force in Angola.

An Eye on Somalia

Still a year off is the possibility of armed conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, with Moscow, Peking and Washington jockeying for position. The prize is the French Territory of Afars and Issas, with its port city of Djibouti. The French are expected to leave this last of their African colonies next year.

In addition to the general policy now evolving, interviews with over 30 officials and legislators disclosed that other factors were influencing United States policy. As the interviews made clear, what has worried Administrations past and present was not so much Africa itself as the outsiders and the outside consequences of events in Africa. Except in efforts to stop the Russians, there has been little coherence and purposefulness in the welter of policies fitted to particular situations in the countries of Africa south of the Sahara.

It is also evident that what concerns the Ford Administration most today is that the victory of Soviet-backed forces in Angola has become a symbol of United States helplessness.

While Administration policymakers see Russian moves in Africa as aimed almost exclusively at the United States, many Chinese and Soviet specialists believe that Moscow's main aim, or at least equal aim, is to displace China as the ideological leader of wars of national liberation. If the specialists are correct, trying to deter Moscow will be at stake is not likely to prove effective.

South Africa a Key

Another factor in policy discussions is the fact that South Africa's share of the almost \$3 billion in direct American investments in sub-Saharan Africa jumped from 38 percent in 1972 to 56 percent in 1975 and is still rising. This gives a powerful voice to the 30 American companies who favor a stand-pat policy in southern Africa. Among those with the biggest business stake are Union Carbide, the Fluor Corporation and Westinghouse.

A number of Congressmen also favor the stand-pat. Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio, and Senator Harry F. Byrd, independent of Virginia, are among the leaders.

A review of United States policy in Africa shows that the lack of focus goes back a long way.

In 1957, Mr. Nixon then Vice President, visited Africa and came home sounding the warning that imminent independence for many African states might prove a breeding ground for Communism. The fear was that as the Europeans moved out, the Russians would move in.

The general approach of the Eisenhower administration was to work with and through the Europeans and their political protégés in Africa and to do nothing about the white majority regimes.

The Kennedy Approach

President John F. Kennedy took a new approach with the same aim—working with the African progressives to head off the Communists. As one career specialist explained: "Kennedy found time to receive African heads of state, and even to see leaders of countries that had not yet reached statehood, and he increased aid."

He also imposed an embargo on arms sales to South Africa and the Portuguese colonies, and cut off United States Export-Import Bank loans to South Africa. At the same time, he ordered the Central Intelligence Agency to begin making covert contacts and giving covert aid to leaders of libera-

tion movements in Angola, Mozambique and elsewhere.

The Kennedy administration's interest in Africa reached its peak during the crisis in the Congo (now Zaire), a crisis that spilled over into the Johnson Administration. What was seen as a major Soviet effort to gain a foothold in Africa was beaten off, and once again interest in Africa, and aid to it, decreased.

An experienced State Department official summed up the period: "The Democrats didn't do that much, but they looked like they cared about the African experiment in democracy. When Nixon and Kissinger took over, Africa had gone through one military coup after another, then became very quiet and remote. It looked like nothing would happen, and if it did, it wouldn't matter. It began a period of neglect."

Revival of Interest

After a long interagency study and a meeting of the National Security Council, Mr. Kissinger sent a memorandum to Mr. Nixon on Jan. 2, 1970, titled "Policy Decisions on Southern Africa." It contained recommendations that were adopted by President Nixon and became United States policy for the next five years.

The first issue in the memorandum was "General Posture." Mr. Kissinger noted his agreement with the general feeling that the black-white issue should be straddled, but not by arbitrarily restricting United States interests to the white states.

As for lifting the arms embargo on South Africa, he explained that a complete lifting would be unwise, but that a "behind the scenes" relaxation would improve American intelligence-gathering facilities, among other things. He recommended selling certain equipment and aircraft to South Africa and "a partial resumption of military contacts."

On South-West Africa, which those supporting independence call Namibia, Mr. Kissinger recommended maintaining that South African rule was illegal but playing down the issue.

On Rhodesia, Mr. Kissinger opposed removing the American consulate, saying "it seems to me premature to give up Salisbury now." He took a dim

view of fulfilling United Nations directives to stop importing chrome and other minerals from Rhodesia, saying: "U.S. firms are penalized in a program which has failed to coerce the Rhodesians and which others increasingly ignore. The political costs would be heavy if the U.S. took the lead in relaxing sanctions. But we should be prepared to loosen our own enforcement over the next few years if others begin to withdraw (which seems likely to me)."

On the Portuguese colonies in Africa, Mr. Kissinger reasoned, "We should avoid identification with either side. But there is nothing to be gained with Lisbon or the Africans—by pressing Portugal in marginal areas. A slight and quiet loosening of the arms-supply policy would be an inexpensive gesture."

These recommendations were all carried out in the ensuing years. As one official said of Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger: "They believed the blacks could be ignored without any trouble. Two events refocused attention on Africa: the quadrupling of oil prices and Portugal's decision to leave Angola."

The increased price of oil dramatized the dire poverty of most African states and even tended their sinking into even deeper economic difficulties.

Liberal Pressure Mounts

With pressure mounting from liberals, Mr. Kissinger began to do battle with the Treasury and Commerce Departments. By last fall, he achieved modest success, particularly in efforts to buttress black African economies against fluctuations in raw-material prices. He did not, however, seek a significant increase in American aid, which continues at about \$300 million per year.

Mr. Kissinger also saw, according to associates, that the oil and raw-materials issues were beginning to forge these states into diplomatic unity against the United States.

To break this anti-American stand he relied heavily on Mr. Mobutu. Many in the State Department's African Bureau urged instead, a focus on Nigeria because its oil accounts for about half of all American imports from Africa.

Mr. Mobutu, however, remained Mr. Kissinger's choice

When the Portuguese withdrew from Angola, Zaire's neighbor—Mr. Mc urged Mr. Kissinger to convert aid to the two factions opposing the dominant faction supported by Moscow.

Warnings to No Avail

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissi issued threats to Moscow stop backing the Cubans risk the collapse of det. The threats failed. Con disavowed Administration cy and cut off the cover Stymied, the Administ began a series of policy re of Soviet goals, American nomic strength and infl and the options for a f course.

As for the Soviet Union Administration officials fee Moscow's position in / and the third world is compared with the Ch. They believe Moscow is t to deal with this problem flexing its military m Some specialists ar however, that in its compe with China, Moscow woul want to hurt its relations the United States.

Other officials argue Moscow wants to block A can influence in Africa not at the risk of destr detente. Still others insist whatever Moscow's aims United States will be a r factor in Africa's future. say that African economi so inextricably bound to United States and Western rope that they will have where else to turn.

Pentagon officials, showed little enthusiasm involvement in Angola, I spoke of using military p. Actually, some of them the impression that the A crisis was a blessing in dis because it proved that the sians were still not to be ed, that detente was dange As for the future, Adn trated officials say that positive part of the new approach to Africa—mai rule—will be undermined if Kissinger's forthcoming. They said that he would s the need for rapid chang majority rule with the pr of minority rights. State Department official that in Mr. Kissinger's I speech in March "he c say 'peaceful change'; he rapid change."

**A Policy of Nonattention**

The policy toward central Africa, according to Administration officials, was one of nonattention. This gave way to some focus in 1973, the year when rising oil prices portended that the insistent voices of small and poor states could not be ignored. Mr. Kissinger decided that Zaire, with its potential wealth in raw materials and its pivotal location, held the key to central Africa's future.

The twin approach was forged in the heat of the Soviet-backed victory in Angola and frontations that had not been expected for years, suddenly had to be dealt with.

The sense of urgency has dissipated somewhat in recent weeks, according to Administration officials. Instead of having only weeks to forestall a Soviet-Cuban move into Rhodesia, they now speak of many months. Instead of having months to deal with the question of South-West Africa,

**London Times Apologizes To Wilson's Press Aides**

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 15—Today's Times of London printed prominently an apology to the press secretaries of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, thus ending a five-month quarrel.

Last November, in a right-hearted article, the paper suggested that these press officers were less than truthful. The chief press officers, Joseph Haines, and five of his colleagues sued for libel in February and virtually blacklisted reporters for a time.

The apology denied that the article meant any reflection on the personal or professional integrity of the press officers. The paper will pay their legal costs and make donations to charities they choose.

Mr. Haines is no longer at 10 Downing Street. The new Prime Minister, James Callaghan, brought in his own press officer.

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jeans, now 7.50 were 9.50 to 12.00.  
jackets, now 7.50 were 11.25 to 13.00.  
Stock-up savings on their favorite spring/summer casuals.  
Easy-care jeans in assorted colors, some with matching jackets.  
Sizes 8 to 20, not every style in every size and color.  
Shops for Boys, sixth floor, Fifth Avenue and branches.



صورنا من الامم

# RIAN MOVE LAD O A LEFTIST RIFT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

...penetrated deep into Leb-  
a total only "several  
dred men." But they add  
a force of about 8,000  
is massed on the border,  
e of them just inside Leba-  
and is ready to move.  
ow far the Syrian forces  
eventually push and whether  
they will appear in the  
sets of Beirut is not yet  
ar.

he Syrians have not yet  
ided, Western diplomats be-  
e. President Assad is mov-  
step by step and day by  
in the same deliberate  
y that has been his method  
along in the Lebanese crisis.  
is known to have taken  
set personal charge of Sy-  
policy in Lebanon.  
he impression here is that  
Assad would like to keep  
troops out of Beirut but  
t he will not hesitate to  
d them there once he judged  
necessary.

"I just don't see any clear  
where they could stop,"  
diplomat said.

**A 'Cautious People'**

"We are cautious people,"  
Syrian official said. He and  
ers made it clear in words  
d demeanor that the decision  
use Syrian troops openly  
d been made reluctantly.

"A reluctant but determined  
agon," was the way one dip-  
mat described Syria. He ad-  
d that the Syrians came to  
a conclusion they had to in-  
tervene directly after all at-  
tempts to direct events in Leb-  
on by remote control  
rough As Saïqa, the Syrian-  
minated Palestinian guerrilla  
roup, had failed.

According to Palestinian  
sources in Beirut, several thou-  
and Palestinians deserted As  
liqa after it had been used  
by the Syrians to obstruct Tig-  
mant Khattib's force of deser-  
ers from moving on the Pres-  
dential Palace outside Beirut.

One of the main points that  
merged from conversations  
ere and in Beirut with Syrian  
and Palestinian officials and  
with diplomats was that the  
Syrian military intervention  
was not in itself a club with  
which the Syrians imposed  
their will on Al Fatah and  
Mr. Jumblat, but that it was  
a "follow-up" to political per-  
suation.

The Jumblat-Assad meeting  
took place on March 27.

According to the Syrian ver-  
sion, the Lebanese leftist leader  
told Mr. Assad that the Mos-  
lems had the military strength  
to achieve victory over the  
Christian conservatives and  
that he, Mr. Jumblat, intended  
to establish a "liberal Arab  
people's republic in Lebanon."

**Syria Opposes Military Solution**

The Syrians, aware that the  
military balance had shifted  
in favor of the Moslems, were  
determined to prevent this.

"We could not let them de-  
stroy the Christian side," a  
Syrian official said. "The war  
in Lebanon cannot be permitted  
to end in a military victory  
for one side. When it is over,  
the Lebanese must be able to  
live with each other and the  
Palestinians in Lebanon must  
be able to live with the Leba-  
nese, all the Lebanese."

"If we had not acted, the  
fighting of the last few months  
would have looked like child's  
play compared with the slaugh-  
ter that would yet come," said  
another Syrian source.

Mr. Assad therefore told Mr.  
Jumblat that he had to call  
off the Moslem-leftist offensive.

Mr. Jumblat grudgingly com-  
mitted a few days later.

Mr. Assad also conferred with  
Fahir Arafat, who is the head  
of both Al Fatah and the Pales-  
tine Liberation Organization.

What informed diplomatic  
sources here describe as "the  
toughest meeting ever" be-  
tween the two men, Mr. Assad  
told the Palestinian leader that  
he Palestinians had to choose  
between Syria and Mr. Jumblat.

The Syrian President is re-  
ported to have added that if  
Al Fatah did not give in, Syria  
could not only cut off arms  
to the Palestinians but would  
adopt an "Egyptian policy,  
meaning it would cease to  
support the Palestinian cause  
internationally and would look  
out for its own narrow national  
interests, leading perhaps to  
disengagement agreement  
with Israel.

Mr. Arafat reluctantly chose  
Syria over Mr. Jumblat and Al  
Fatah ended its direct partici-  
pation in the leftist-Moslem  
military offensive. That made  
a truce of April 2 possible.

## ISRAEL SETS LIMIT ON MOVES BY SYRIA

TEL AVIV, April 15 (Reu-  
ter)—Prime Minister Yitzhak  
Rabin said today that Israel  
had set its own limits on the  
scope of Syrian involvement  
in Lebanon.

Without specifying these,  
Rabin said in an interview  
with the Israeli Army radio sta-  
tion recorded earlier in the  
week.

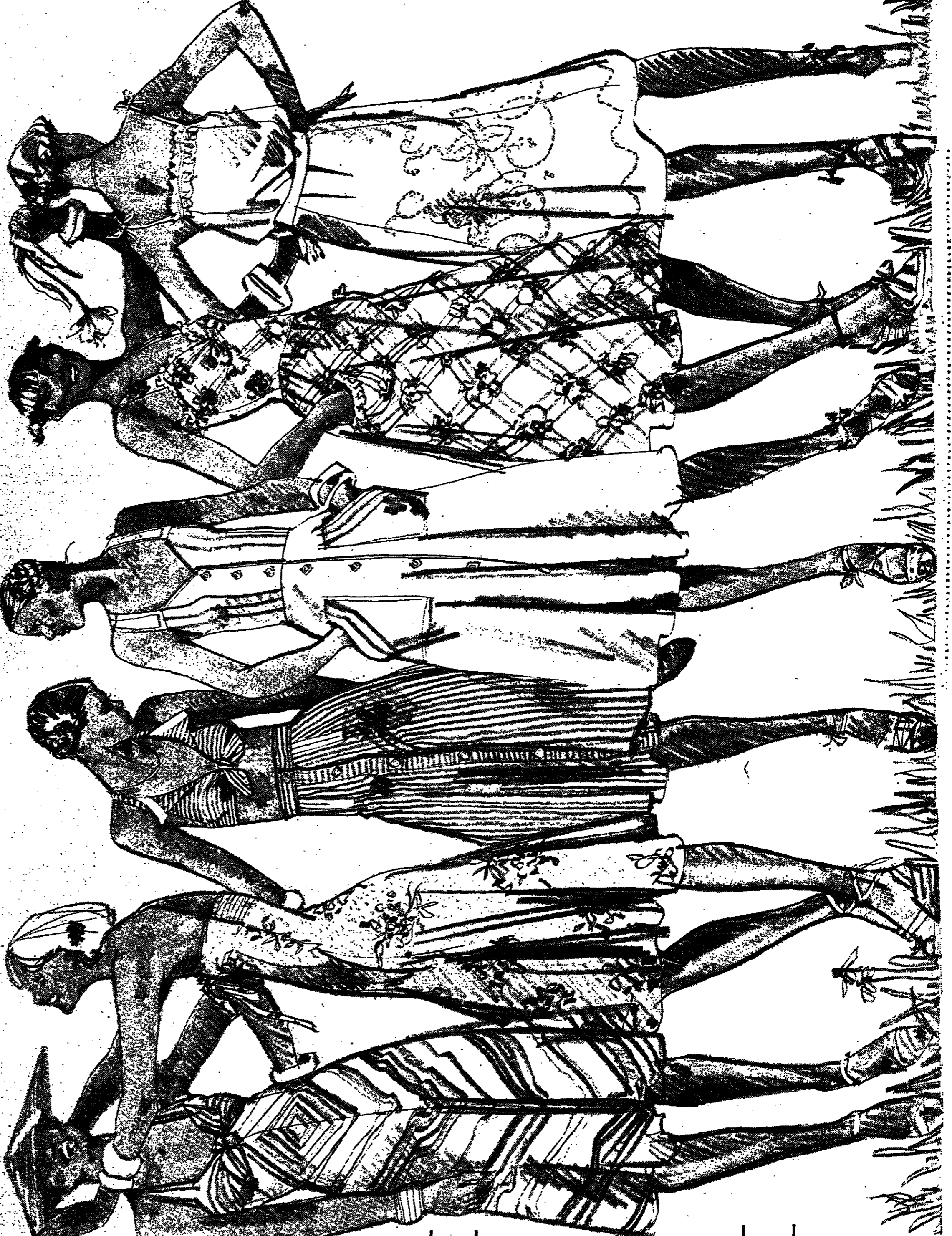
"We are watching with con-  
cern. When the Syrians over-  
step certain limits we have set  
ourselves—and they are not  
necessarily geographical lines  
but also in the manner of their  
involvement—we shall have to  
take additional decisions."

Questioned about \$350 mil-  
lion in additional American aid  
to Israel that President Ford  
has said he will veto if it is  
requested by Congress, Mr.  
Rabin said this sum was needed  
to pay for arms purchases al-  
ready agreed to by the United  
States. "I therefore do not see  
how this request could be  
regarded as unjustified," he said.

# the sunshine girls

Sundresses in so many varieties. Baring up.  
Paring down. To let the sunshine in. In light  
little breezy cottons that show off deep tans.  
Plain Jane. For girls who are anything but...  
Lining up, left to right:  
The halter with knotted bandeau.  
Awning stripes in many color ways.  
5 to 13, 18.00.  
The strapless in a tropical floral print.  
Peach and blue. 5 to 13, 24.00.  
The two-piecer with halter tie top and  
button-front skirt. White with green or navy  
stripes. 5 to 13, 20.00.

The button-front with tiny tucks and  
criss-cross back. Blue, yellow, green.  
5 to 13, 22.00.  
The slip dress with ruffles. White with a  
multicolor picnic basket print.  
5 to 13, 24.00.  
The airy eyelet that ties at the shoulder,  
then falls freely. Melon, blue.  
S.M.L., 22.00.  
These, and many more in Plaza 2 Junior  
Dresses, 2nd Floor, New York; and all  
fashion branches. Mail and phone  
orders filled. We regret, no C.O.D.'s.



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### LIST UNION ETS IN MADRID

is Is Group's First  
nish Soil Since '15-22

**HENRY GUNGER**  
al to The New York Times  
ID, April 15—With a  
mental tears and some  
shouts of "Liberty!"  
nce-powerful Socialist

rade union federation opened  
oday its first congress on  
Spanish soil since 1932.  
Several hundred delegates  
smeared from exile and under-  
ground to gather in a banquet  
hall for the 30th congress of  
the General Union of Workers.  
Delegates from major non-Com-  
munist unions in Western  
Europe were on hand to de-  
clare their support in re-es-  
tablishing a free labor movement  
in Spain.  
Europe's Reaction a Factor  
The General Union of Work-  
ers, which is closely linked to

the Spanish Socialist Workers  
Party had notified the Govern-  
ment it intended to meet open-  
ly in a formal congress and the  
Government did nothing to  
stop it, even though this labor  
group, like all the others in  
Spain, is still illegal under a  
system that recognizes only  
the officially sponsored syndi-  
cate organization. The official  
tolerance was believed to be  
dictated by a desire to promote  
the Socialists as a counter-  
weight to the Communists.  
Banning the congress also  
would have provoked adverse

reactions abroad, notably in  
Western Europe, where the  
Spanish Government has been  
seeking general approval as a  
basis to start negotiations for  
full membership in the Com-  
mon Market.  
But for Nicolás Redondo Ur-  
bieta, the secretary general, the  
congress represented another  
"conquest," like the right to  
strike and to assemble, that  
"Spanish workers are imposing  
with great effort on the regime  
by jumping over the hurdles  
of its totalitarian legality."  
Mr. Redondo called on the

union to take the lead "in  
quickening the pace in regain-  
ing freedom" and said that  
the Government's plans for  
changes had no credibility. One  
of them is to free the present  
syndicates from Government  
control and to separate the  
labor and management com-  
ponents into independent or-  
ganizations.  
**Leading Labor Force**  
When the union, which was  
founded in 1888, last met in  
Spain in its 17th congress in  
1962, it was the country's lead-

ing labor force with more than  
a million members. By the time  
the 18th congress was to meet  
in the summer of 1936, the  
Civil War had broken out.  
When it ended the organization  
was broken and its leaders  
were dead, in prison, in exile  
or in hiding.  
Thereafter 12 congresses  
were held abroad until today  
when old-timers tearfully em-  
braced each other while youn-  
ger militants who had known  
nothing but Franco's Spain ap-  
peared both happy and aggres-  
sive.

### SOCIALISTS IN ITALY INSIST ON JUNE VOTE

*Special to The New York Times*  
ROME, April 15—The Social-  
ist Party today rejected a plan  
to avoid general elections this  
summer, intensifying Italy's po-  
litical problems.  
The decision would appear  
to leave the Cabinet little  
choice but to agree to the vote  
in mid-June. But there was no  
firm word whether the govern-  
ing Christian Democrats would  
make such a decision.

The Socialist's rejection came  
after the Christian Democrats  
had offered to exchange views  
on issues in the present crisis  
with all parties, including the  
Communists, the nation's sec-  
ond largest political force. The  
Socialists, whose votes are cru-  
cial to the Christian Democra-  
tic in the parliamentary balance,  
in the parliament was sure to fail,  
said the idea was sure to fail.  
Moreover, the Socialists  
called on all parties to ask  
President Giovanni Leone to  
dissolve Parliament so that  
elections could be held in mid-  
June.

thing  
h boy  
y, oh  
oywear

A cardigan that  
goes in any  
direction. Over  
everything from  
dresses to  
swimsuits, the  
clean looks of  
my long sleeved  
stripings. Doubly  
dashing over my  
sleeveless,  
square-necked  
tank. Striped  
cardigan,  
black-white or  
navy-white, \$26.  
Solid ribbed  
tank, white,  
navy, red, green  
or black, \$17.

Stripes to  
button and  
bare-up in. A  
sleeveless cardigan  
with nothing but piping to  
stand between me and  
summer. Sleeveless cardigan,  
green-white-black or  
red-white-black and  
yellow-white-black  
stripes, \$22.

Ahoy, mate.  
I'm welcoming  
this sleeveless,  
square necked tank  
aboard for summer.  
When it comes to  
shaping up, this one's  
right on course. Square-neck  
sleeveless sweater, yellow-  
white-black stripes. Also  
green-white-black and red-  
white-black, \$19. All in polyester-  
acetate knit for small, medium and  
large sizes. Sport Separates Collections,  
Third Floor.

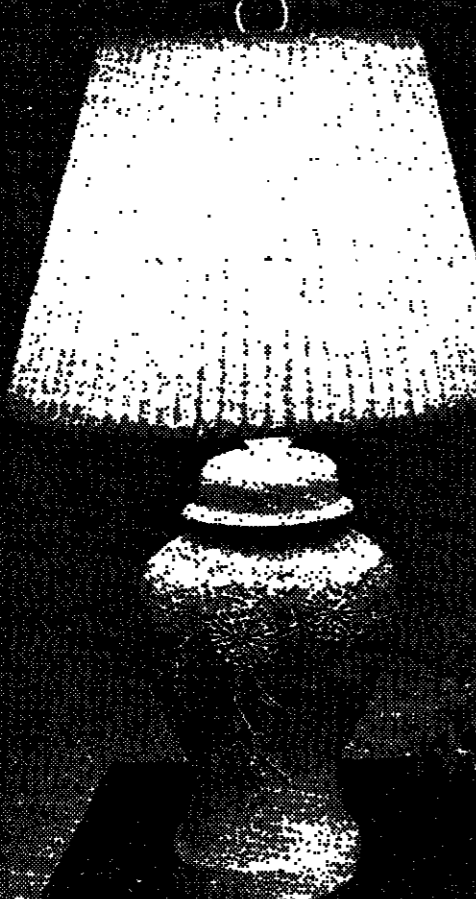
I see trim sweater stripes  
are in line with my plans for summer,  
and they're from **Saks Fifth Avenue**



Phone (212) PE 6 5100 today, order board open 24 hours everyday.

**SAVE \$20...OUR CERAMIC GINGER JAR ABLOOM WITH CHRYSANTHEMUMS**

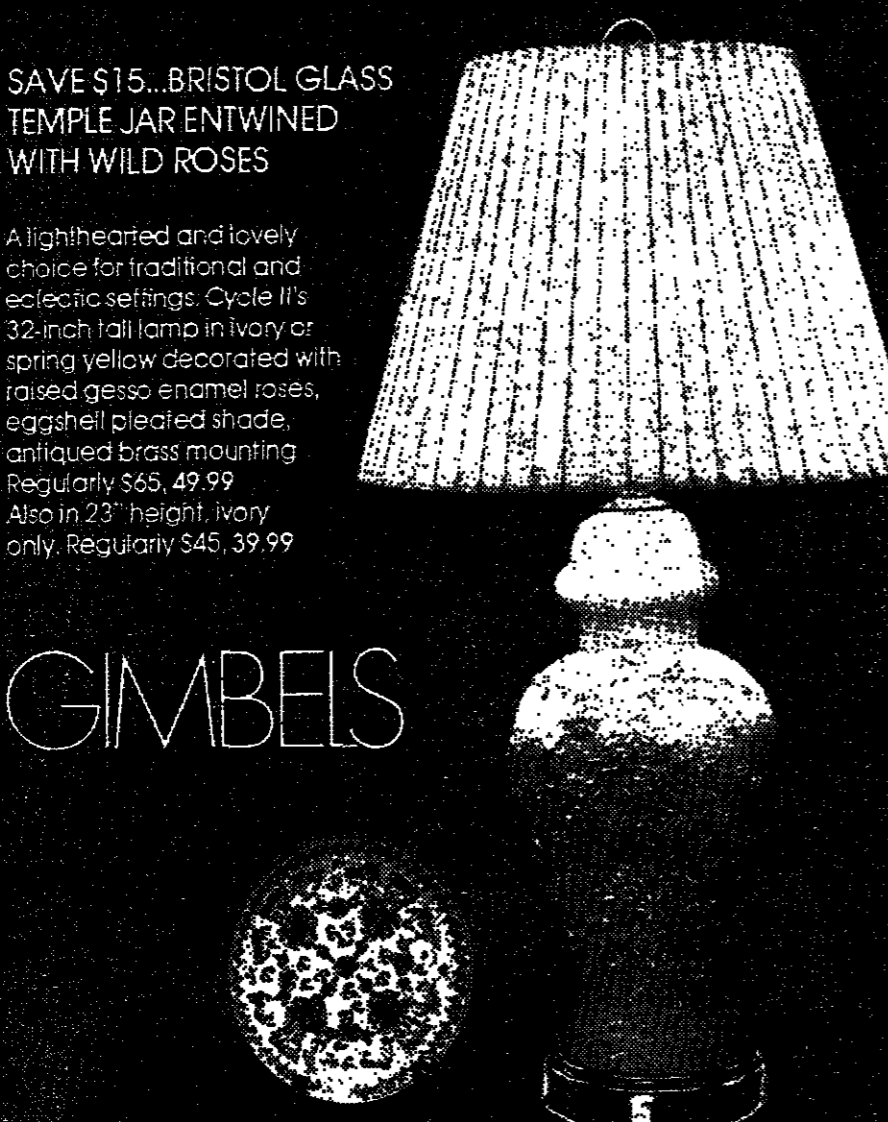
Raised enamel flowers add a beautiful new dimension to the classic ginger jar in Cycles II's 29 1/2-inch high table lamp. Ivory, porcelain blue or pineapple yellow with natural tone shade. Regularly \$55, \$4.99



**GIMBELS**

**SAVE \$15...BRISTOL GLASS TEMPLE JAR ENTWINED WITH WILD ROSES**


A lighthearted and lovely choice for traditional and eclectic settings. Cycle II's 32-inch tall lamp in ivory or spring yellow decorated with raised gesso enamel roses, eggshell pleated shade, antiqued brass mounting. Regularly \$65, \$4.99. Also in 23" height, ivory only. Regularly \$45, \$3.99



**GIMBELS**

**SAVE \$15...BRISTOL GLASS BEAN POT HIGHLIGHTING DOGWOOD BLOSSOMS**

For all your contemporary romantics, a 30-inch high ivory table lamp circled with raised gesso enamel ivory dogwood blossoms. Mounted on brass and shaded with eggshell pleats. A natural for almost every decorating scheme. By Cycle II. Reg. \$65, \$9.99



**GIMBELS**

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### Bonn Parties Skirting Question Of Communists' Power in Italy

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY  
Special to The New York Times

BONN, April 15—As the possibility of a government with Communist participation draws closer in Italy, politicians and leaders in West Germany are acting concerned but they are not getting seriously involved. The Social Democratic Party sent millions of dollars to the Socialists of Portugal to help in the struggle against the Communist party there. The Social Democrats are now planning, on a large scale, clandestine help to the Socialists in Spain under Felipe González, according to high Government officials. However, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt only thinly conceals his contempt for the Christian Democratic Party of Italy. He regards it as "corrupt" and its leaders as "burned out" after 30 years of rule. Privately, Mr. Schmidt says he wonders whether money sent to Christian Democratic politicians in Italy would not simply end up in their pockets. Responding to the warnings from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Washington about the danger of Communists in an Italian government, Mr. Schmidt said in a television interview today: "I can only say that one should be careful, even if one happens to be the foreign minister of the largest and greatest powers of the world and at the same time head of our alliance." In an interview last week, Mr. Schmidt said that the United States Government was talking too much about the possibility of the Italian Communists joining the Rome Government. "Let's cross that bridge when we come to it," he remarked. The Christian Democrats of West Germany, the political opposition here, have been taking the same sort of tough public line as Mr. Kissinger has. Their candidate for Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has warned repeatedly about the dangers of cooperation between Christian and Communist parties. In meetings with Italian Christian Democrats in Rome, the chairman of the European Federation of Christian Democrats, Kai-Uwe von Hassel, has encouraged the Italians not to give in to Communist offers of a "historical compromise." But behind the scenes, the West German Christian Democrats have apparently offered their Italian colleagues little more than words of encouragement. "It's not our role to interfere," said Heinrich Boex, the party's international relations specialist, in an interview. "We assure them of our moral support, but direct help of the kind given to democratic parties emerging from a dictatorship, is not under consideration," he added. Mr. Boex said that a commission of European Christian Democrats would visit Italy in May to make their views known. All, he said, oppose any cooperation in government between the Italian Communists and Christian Democrats. In an interview published today in the Rome newspaper *Le Repubblica*, Mr. Kohl's aide, Kurt Biedenkopf, warned again of the dangers of thinking that Communists could be "neutralized" by bringing them into the Government. He promised "support" for the Italian Christian Democrats—support apparently limited to encouraging West German business to invest in Italy if Communists stay out of government.


Newcastle Sextuplet Dies  
NEWCASTLE, England, April 15 (AP)—A third sextuplet born to a Newcastle woman died today, and the condition of the three survivors—one girl and two boys—was causing concern, officials at Princess Mary Maternity Hospital said.

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### S. DETAILS PLAN ON FISHING LIMITS

Patrols and Regional Coastal Councils Due

By DAVID BINDER  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 15 — The United States announced today plans for creating a 200-mile restricted fishing zone off its coasts next March. The program, which involves Federal Government in fish-control in a comprehensive plan for the first time, calls for expanded Coast Guard patrols and a new system of eight Federal regional management councils.

At present, coastal fishing is controlled "either by individual treaties or by international agreements or not at all," according to a State Department spokesman.

The new program, based on the Fisheries Conservation Act passed Tuesday by President Ford, was described by Robert White, head of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as "a historic opportunity to bring national management to a vital national resource."

Talks' Outcome Awaited  
At a press briefing, Mr. White said the Ford Administration is proceeding to put the new legislation into effect on the assumption that the International Convention of the Sea conference now in its fourth session, under United Nations auspices in New York, would adopt fishing regulations conforming to American legislation.

The eight regional councils will be established Aug. 11, Mr. White said, with headquarters covering New England, the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific, North Pacific and West Pacific.

As for foreign fishing fleets operating in American coastal waters, Mr. White said that, with the exception of tuna fishermen, they would be required to obtain American permits to operate inside the 200-mile limit. He said American fishermen would be given preferred treatment in the zone.

Last year, he said, 6,000 foreign fishing vessels were observed operating within the 200-mile range.

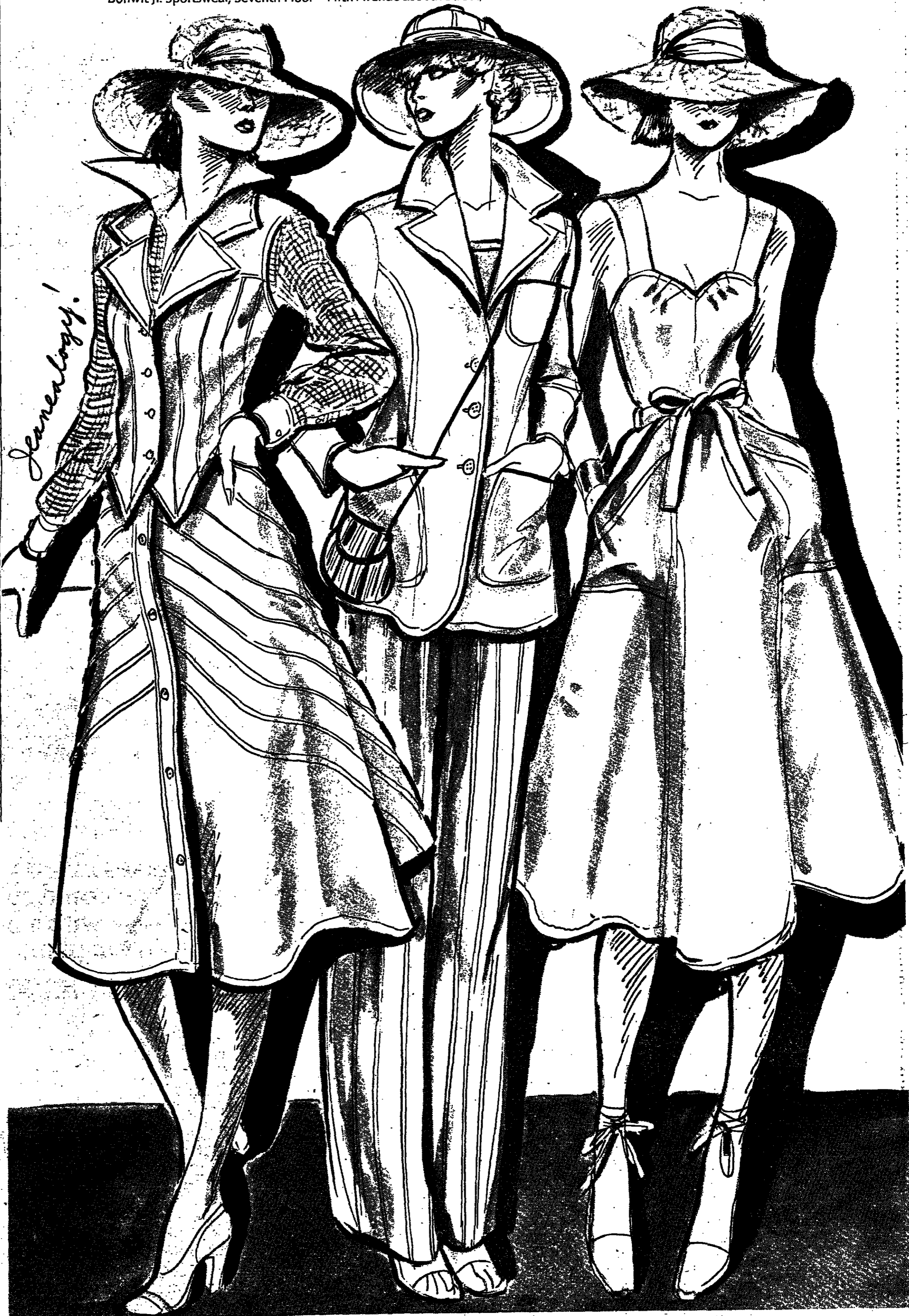
Also at the press briefing, Admiral Owen W. Siler, Commander of the United States Coast Guard, said his service believes it "will be neither necessary nor feasible to patrol all the more than two million square miles comprising the fishery zone." Instead, the Admiral said, the Coast Guard will conduct regular ship-and-aircraft operations in "active fishing areas" such as those in New England and off Alaska and "less intensive random patrols" in other regions.

4 Million Added Cost Seen  
Still, the Coast Guard will require additional personnel and equipment, he said. He estimated the supplementary cost at more than \$4 million. Admiral Siler said the Coast Guard would soon recommission the cutters Spencer, Unk and Sorrel—all of them over 30 years old—and receive four patrol planes to cope with the new surveillance. In addition five more short-range helicopters will be put in operation, he said.

He said the patrolling would be augmented by use of observation satellites and the requirement that foreign fishing vessels entering American waters be equipped with electronic identity devices called transponders.

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Notes on People

Bernstein, Co-Author Of Nixon Books, Weds

"This wedding had to be wedged in between interviews about the book," Nora Ephron said yesterday as her marriage to Carl Bernstein of The Washington Post was being toasted with champagne at Esquire magazine, where she is associate editor.

The couple were married Wednesday by Surrogate Mildred L. Miodnick in his chambers. Present were Mr. Woodward and his wife, Francine Bernard, a former Washington reporter for The Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Richard M. Cohen, a Post columnist, and his wife, Barbara Cohen, national editor of The Washington Star.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, confirmed to an interviewer this week that he has "been going out with" Barbara Walters. But when asked whether the relationship was serious, the once-wed but long-time bachelor replied, "No comment."

It had been called "Minnesota's worst kept political secret" and yesterday Representative Joseph E. Karth confirmed that after 18 years in office, he would not seek re-election — the 44th House member to so announce this year.

"If a thin, windblown man arrives on a bicycle, that will be my husband," said Polly Burch as she checked into a Miami hotel for the Easter holidays after flying from Hyannis, Mass. with her 14-year-old daughter, Donna. Sure enough, 47-year-old Donald Burch arrived Wednesday after 12 days on the road.

The photographer's model for ads made and scheduled for Howard H. Callaway's Crested Butte, Colo., ski resort is Ione Haskell, whose father, Senator Floyd K. Haskell, Democrat of Colorado, is conducting a Senate hearing into whether Mr. Callaway, a former Secretary of the Army, used political influence to get concessions from the Forest Service.

In Atlanta the office of Mayor Maynard Jackson said that the city's first black Mayor, and his wife, who is known as Bunnie, had separated "in anticipation of a divorce."

Natalie Chadburn, wife of a sailor who started across the Atlantic in an eight-foot boat more than a year ago, may at last have given up hope for her husband's survival. Allan Chadburn's will was filed by executors this week in Taunton, Mass.

U.S. COURT UPHOLDS MIAMI CLUB'S BIAS

Judges Say Group on City Land Can Bar Minorities

NEW ORLEANS, April 15 (AP)—The Biscayne Bay Yacht Club in Miami may legally exclude blacks or Jews from membership, a Federal appeals court ruled today.

By a vote of 9 to 5, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the decision of its own three-judge panel, which had affirmed the judgment of a Federal judge in Miami.

Harold S. Golden, a retired engineer, who is Jewish, and David Fincher, a black detective, had sued the club, which pays \$1 a year to the City of Miami for the use of city-owned bay bottoms on which its pier is anchored.

Miami ordinances say that land leased from the city must not be used in a discriminatory manner. But the Court of Appeals majority said, "Upon a thorough sifting of the facts and circumstances of this case, we are of the opinion the bay-bottom lease did not supply the requisite significant state involvement in the membership policies of the private club."

Earlier Federal court decisions had gone against the yacht club, which is said to be one of the few shorefront clubs in Miami that still refuse to open their membership rolls to all nationalities.

Federal District Judge Norman Roettger ruled last year that the club must abide by antidiscrimination ordinances because it leased publicly owned land. After the appeals court panel upheld that decision in September, the yacht club appealed to the full appellate court.

Chief Judge John R. Brown of the Fifth Circuit dissented today, saying, "I cannot place my imprimatur on a decision which fails to perceive the realities of the racial and religious discrimination presented by the facts of this case."

In Miami, Mr. Fincher and Mr. Golden, who have been fighting the club for years, said they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Commodore William Monroe, head of the exclusive club, said the group had no policy or rule that says blacks or Jews cannot be members. However, when asked whether Jews or blacks were in the club, he said, "There are no blacks or Jews in the club—or no one in the club who wishes to recognize themselves as such."

CINEMA 5 THEATRES
FANTASIA
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
FANTASIA
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
FAMILY PLOT
THE BAD NEWS BEARS
FACE TO FACE
GREY GARDENS
SEVEN BEAUTIES
THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING
THE STORY OF ADELE H.

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"The River Niger" moves with vigor and eloquence... a hymn sung from the heart.
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"A tough, tense, extremely moving film. Strong stuff... contains some of the most beautiful lines I recall hearing in any recent picture."

"THE STORY OF ADELE H." is a beautiful, rigorous, very original film. It contemplates the classic beauty of Adele, played with extraordinary grace by 20-year-old Isabelle Adjani.
"THE STORY OF ADELE H." — a great film, I think—the only great film from Europe I've seen since 'Last Tango in Paris.'
"THE STORY OF ADELE H." is a fascinating and a remarkable love story.
"THE STORY OF ADELE H." — Truffaut is the most brilliant filmmaker currently active."

"The suspense in 'The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With The Sea' is spun out on film like the strands of a spider's web, with an ending that really stings. It's mature, sophisticated erotica, combining healthy lust with undertones of psychological terror. Sarah Miles and Kris Kristofferson are a white hot romantic team."
"Sarah Miles the embodiment of erotic femininity..."
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"One of the most devastating, important films of our time... not to be missed... one of the year's best." —JEFFREY LYONS, CBS Radio

"Without doubt the best American film for years... it's the sort of film that makes most other movies seem by comparison not bad but merely trivial." —KEVIN SANDERS, WABC-TV

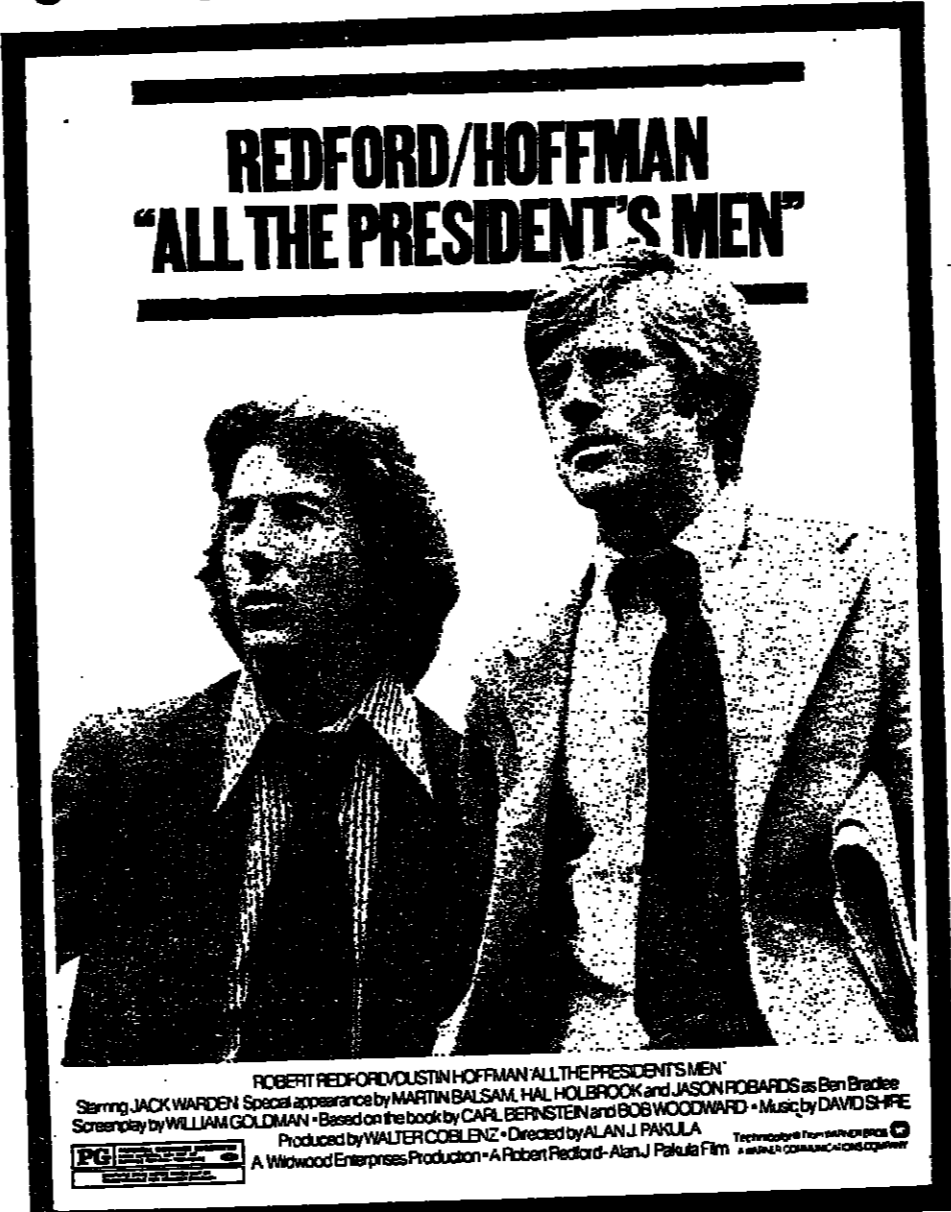
"A terrific movie, one of the most enjoyable action pictures you'll see this year. 'All the President's Men' is a quintessential American movie." —JOSEPH GELMIS, Newsday

"An unequivocal smash-hit... a breathless adventure and a spellbinding detective story." —VINCENT CANBY, N.Y. Times

"An absolutely breathless entertainment. 'All the President's Men' valiantly gives Hollywood back its good name." —FRANK RICH, New York Post

"Gripping, suspenseful, thoroughly satisfying. It contains every element of mystery, tension and suspense indigenous to a great detective story." —REX REED

"'All the President's Men' is well worth seeing twice: once for everything about it, and once more just for the acting." —JOHN SIMON, New York Magazine



ROBERT REDFORD/DUSTIN HOFFMAN ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN Starring JACK WARDEN Special appearance by MARTIN BALSAM, HAL HOLMES and JASON ROBARDS as Ben Bradlee Screenplay by WILLIAM GOLDMAN Based on the book by CARL BERNSTEIN and BOB WOODWARD Music by DAVID SHIRE Produced by WALTER COHEN Directed by ALAN J. PAKULA A Woodward Enterprises Production A Robert Redford-Alan J. Pakula Film

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CATCH THE 'BEARS' IN UPSTATE N.Y. & NEW JERSEY

# Report Being Investigated Suggesting Improprieties in Suffolk Sewer Work

By PRANAY GUPTA

**HAUPPAUGE, N. Y., April 15**—The Suffolk County District Attorney is investigating a confidential report on the controversial \$700 million Southwest Sewer District charging improprieties in the project and raising questions about possible kickbacks.

Certain findings of the report, which was drafted in late 1972, were conveyed to the Suffolk District Attorney's Office at the time by one of the county auditors who prepared it, at the urging of his supervisor, but no action was reportedly taken then by the prosecutor's staff.

The present District Attorney, Henry F. O'Brien, the first Democrat to be elected to the office in this traditionally Republican county, is investigating whether political pressure was applied at the time on the prosecutor's office—then headed by George Aspland, a Republican.

The District Attorney is also investigating why the allegations contained in the original audit were not contained in the subsequent report that was released by the county's Department of Audit and Control.

In addition to the Suffolk District Attorney's investigation, the State Department of Audit and Control is conducting an audit of the county's records of the Southwest Sewer District, one of the biggest public-works projects in the country.

**Conflicting Pay Reports**  
Among the allegations contained in the report that are now being investigated by the Suffolk District Attorney are the following:

That the signatures on the time sheets of workers on construction sites did not match those on their withholding forms.

That millions of dollars of vouchers to contractors such as Bowe Walsh and associates, the Long Island engineering concern supervising the sewer project, were approved by officials in the county's Department of Environmental Control without setting up some sort of system of accountability.

That surveying and inspection crews that were supposedly being paid to be in the field were not there on several occasions: when auditors showed up for inspection during working hours.

That there was a possibility of kickbacks in the project for which the Federal and state governments are paying 85 percent of the cost and on which nearly \$300 million has already been spent.

**Libel Threatened**  
In addition to the District Attorney's investigation, Robert J. Mrazek, Democrat of Centerport and chairman of the Suffolk Legislature Finance Committee, is conducting a review of the financing practices disclosed in the report.

The New York Times has obtained a transcript of a meeting on Feb. 1, 1973, that was held in the office of John M. Flynn, the Suffolk Commissioner of Environmental Control, to discuss the original report. The transcript showed that representatives of the agency and of Bowe Walsh had tried to persuade the auditors to tone down the contents of the report before releasing it.

"The opening paragraph uses language like 'grave problems' or something like that, or 'serious contract misinterpretation,' things like that," the transcript quotes Alex P. Ames, the then deputy commissioner of the environmental agency, as saying.

"The language is too strong," Edward R. Higgins, the then administrator of Bowe Walsh, said, according to the transcript. "I object to what I call an attitude here. Forgive me if I am frank. It's like cut and paste and it's bad noise for everyone around this table . . . I am not going to belabor my reaction to the language, which at the very worst borders on the libel list. It's extremely damaging to a firm of this size and reputation."

"We are all in the same team; we are all trying to do the job together, and if we are going to play games with each other, we are just going to defeat everyone's efficiency."

Responding to Mr. Ames, Henry D. Claussen, the Suffolk Comptroller, said, according to the transcript: "I am certainly not going to alter the content of the report. It is bothering you, I'll alter the language."

**Allegations Altered**  
However, three subsequent reports that were released in 1973 by Mr. Claussen's office referred to virtually none of the allegations made by his department's auditors.

For example, the transcript quotes one of the auditors as saying that he had found 40 instances in which the signatures on time sheets did not match those on the withholding forms. But an audit released on March 13, 1973, said only

that there were "some instances where the signatures did not match" and that the matter "is being resolved by Bowe Walsh Associates."

In an interview this afternoon, Mr. Claussen explained that the reason why his auditors' original allegations were omitted in the subsequently reported was that the auditors' charges "could not be substantiated."

But two of the four auditors involved insisted in recent interviews that they felt their findings in the original confidential report were based on "hard documentation."

At least one of these auditors was transferred almost immediately after submitting the original report to another county agency.

The transcript showed that some of the participants in the meeting were upset by the fact that some of the findings of the confidential report had been conveyed to the District Attorney.

For example, Mr. Flynn, the Environmental Commissioner, was quoted as saying: "If the contents of this document remained between the people in this room or the

people who are required to deal with its content, it wouldn't be as annoying, but it's no longer that just kept with people in this room."

Asked to comment on the transcript, Mr. Mrazek, the auditor, said: "I believe the report was completely revised by the Environmental Department. Only by these procedures and by meaning fundamental in the way we do in the sewer district to restore credibility to the project."

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JAY COCKS, Time Magazine

REX REED, New York Daily News:

Robin and Marian is a grand and entrancing romantic saga in which everything jells gloriously and artistically. . . it represents the best work of Sean Connery, Richard Lester and James Goldman. . . it's what we grew up loving about movies and Audrey Hepburn is one of the reasons we keep going and loving them. Few stars have ever achieved the kind of supersonic international stardom she has. She's still the kind of star maquettes light up for."

VINCENT CANBY, New York Times:

The strength of "Robin and Marian" is in its story about two former lovers who discover—in themselves and in each other—something new, more valuable than what had existed before. . . it has the wit, strength and sheer presence of Sean Connery and Audrey Hepburn in the title roles."

JUDITH CRIST, Saturday Review:

Robin and Marian is a worldly, wise, and witty response to our eternal wonderment of how our heroes live after, thanks to two masters of the screenwriter James Goldman and director Richard Lester."

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STAGE SHOWS 12:30, 3:21, 6:15, 8:50 • DOORS OPEN TOMORROW 10:15 A.M.

## Stage: 'Caprice' by Charles Ludlum

**CAPRICE**, written and directed by Charles Ludlum; settings by Boback Geller; costumes by Carrie Glick; choreography by Ethel Eichenberger; production stage manager, Richard Glick; Presented by the Ridiculous Theater Company of the Provincetown Playhouse. Cast: Claude Caprice . . . Charles Ludlum; Susan . . . John D. Brokaw; Adam . . . Adam; Harry Feinschmecker . . . Lala Pashalini; Zumi Feinschmecker . . . Bill Wehr; Twyford Adamant . . . Bill Wehr; Caprice's . . . George Osterman; La Fleur . . . Ethel Eichenberger; Alice . . . Elizabeth Schoenbaum; Balthazar . . . Carlotta Orsini; Claude Caprice's . . . Carlotta Orsini.

Fashion seems limiting to Mr. Ludlum's bizarre comic vision. What he has to say about it is summed up in one line by his leading lady, Black-eyed Susan, playing Baroque Zumi Feinschmecker. "The uglier the clothes, the more beautiful I appear by contrast."

Fashion, as this playwright-director-actor sees it, is a determined subversion of its clientele. The uglification of American womanhood is carried to ridiculous lengths by Caprice's current companion, Twyford Adamant. His new line is sackcloth and ashes. But what does that leave for the rest of the evening?

Mr. Ludlum creates an intricate (and messy) plot about stolen designs and stolen lovers and spends too much time on convolutions of homoeroticism. What was in other works an undercurrent, here becomes a heavy undertone, sweeping the play out to sea.

For one thing, this leads the director into some capricious casting. Lola Pashalini, who has been so delightful in previous roles as womanly women and even many women, this time plays a man. The role belongs up her nose. She's a challenge, her avoirdupois-poise. John D. Brokaw, who has been so delirious as creepy, cowardly villains, is hidden behind a beard as Caprice's bland consort.

As an actor, Mr. Ludlum has a little better luck—not only that ballet, but other small flashes as the manic inventor of "the first live model" and the "revolutionary evening strap," a designer with the panache (and the instep) to wear platform sneakers.

Also amusing is Miss Susan as the baroness, who, for misconduct, is banished for six months from fashion by Caprice. As Caprice comments on her exile, "She's gone to rack and ready to wear." Occasionally, the lines ring with surreal Italianian flavor, but on the whole, the new show lacks the spontaneity, soaring high spirits and yeasty buffoonery of his earlier efforts.

Mr. Ludlum's dance is a mockery of a mockery, which is one of the points of the Ridiculous. This satanic clown takes satiric shots at sitting targets, ones that are, or are on the verge of being, self-parody. This time, instead of aiming at old movies, he attacks new fashion.

While one acknowledges the seriousness of the comic attempt, it is only fair to report that on a scale of ridiculous, "Caprice," which opened last night at the Provincetown Playhouse, is lesser Ludlum. This assault on fashion is far below the author's "Bluebeard," "Camille" and "Stage Blood."

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court overturned a murder conviction yesterday on the ground that disorderly conduct by the prosecutor and defense attorneys had prevented the defendant from getting a fair trial.

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"Seven Beauties" is Miss Wertmuller's "King Kong", her "Nashville", her "8 1/2", her "Navigator", her "City Lights".

—Vincent Canby, Sunday New York Times

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### Sinatra Comments on Report Inquiry on Him Was Barred

Frank Sinatra, the singer and actor, made his first comment on an article in The New York Times that reported the Department of Justice had barred Robert F. Kennedy from a thorough investigation of the singer's relationships with Mafia figures.

In another development involving Mr. Sinatra, The Boston Globe said yesterday that at a meeting with George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, the singer offered to help the Central Intelligence Agency. The offer was made at a gathering two months ago in the Manhattan apartment of Mr. Bush's brother, Jonathan, the newspaper said. It quoted Jonathan Bush as saying that Mr. Sinatra had mentioned that he knew many world leaders and had volunteered to help the agency in any way possible.

Jonathan Bush said that his brother had made no commitment to Mr. Sinatra, according to The Globe. Soviet Jews Mark Passover MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—Jewish sources said 1,000 Jews attended Passover services at the Moscow synagogue Wednesday. The Soviet press agency Tass said services took place in 90 synagogues throughout the Soviet Union and that there were 60,000 practicing Jews out of a total Jewish population of over two million. The weekly New Times said 10 men were training to become rabbis.

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### Now In New York A Very Special Birthday!

Today is my Daddy's birthday. HAPPY BIRTHDAY, DADDY! And wishes on all who love you for one more to follow. One thing I have to say about my pop is that he has always looked for special ways to show his family a special time. No matter what the holiday, he did — and he does — try to think up a special way to celebrate it. On Easter Sunday, we used to pack up the crew and head over to the only place that was open on that day — the White Turkey Restaurant. It was a special day for me, and both are all grown up with fresh seasonal dishes waiting to serve sort of Easter Dinner and brings families and friends together. Of course, the new White Turkey have improved just a bit over their predecessors. This Sunday the special children's dinner is being introduced — a perfect holiday dinner full-course bar accompanied by free chocolate bunnies for all the kids. Let me recommend a special Easter dinner for you and your family. Ninety-four years of tradition is something else, and the management of Luchow's Restaurant is justifiably proud of opening their doors on this, their 94th Easter Sunday. Still at the same location as when they first opened up to the public in 1882 — where historical Irving Place meets 14th Street — the Luchow's staff will be up and bustling about at the crack of dawn this Sunday, preparing to serve their traditional award-winning dishes to all the fans who'll be flocking downtown. There are lots of reasons to join the crowd at Luchow's this year: The management will be presenting each lady with a free fragrance from the very chic Faberge line (sort of getting a head start on Mother's Day). Up until 2 P.M., your first hungry little tot will have a free dinner as the guest of the Luchow's management. But I'd say, above all, Luchow's elegantly prepared and mouth-watering specialties, like the oh-so-tender Wiener schnitzel, the delightfully seasoned Easter lamb, is really what draws the patrons to this historical landmark. Easter Sunday is sure to be busy, so you might want to guarantee yourself a table by calling Mr. Paul at 477-4860.

And have a lovely weekend!  
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gives an exhaustive, heartfelt performance of Fields — rising to some terribly moving moments."  
— KATHLEEN CARROLL, DAILY NEWS

**"STEIGER**  
in the performance of his life. He has accomplished the impossible... he is accurate, funny, and above all, touching."  
— WILLIAM WOLF, CUE MAGAZINE

**"STEIGER**  
does a really first-rate job. Score one incisive excellent performance for him!"  
— BOB SALMAGGI, WINS RADIO

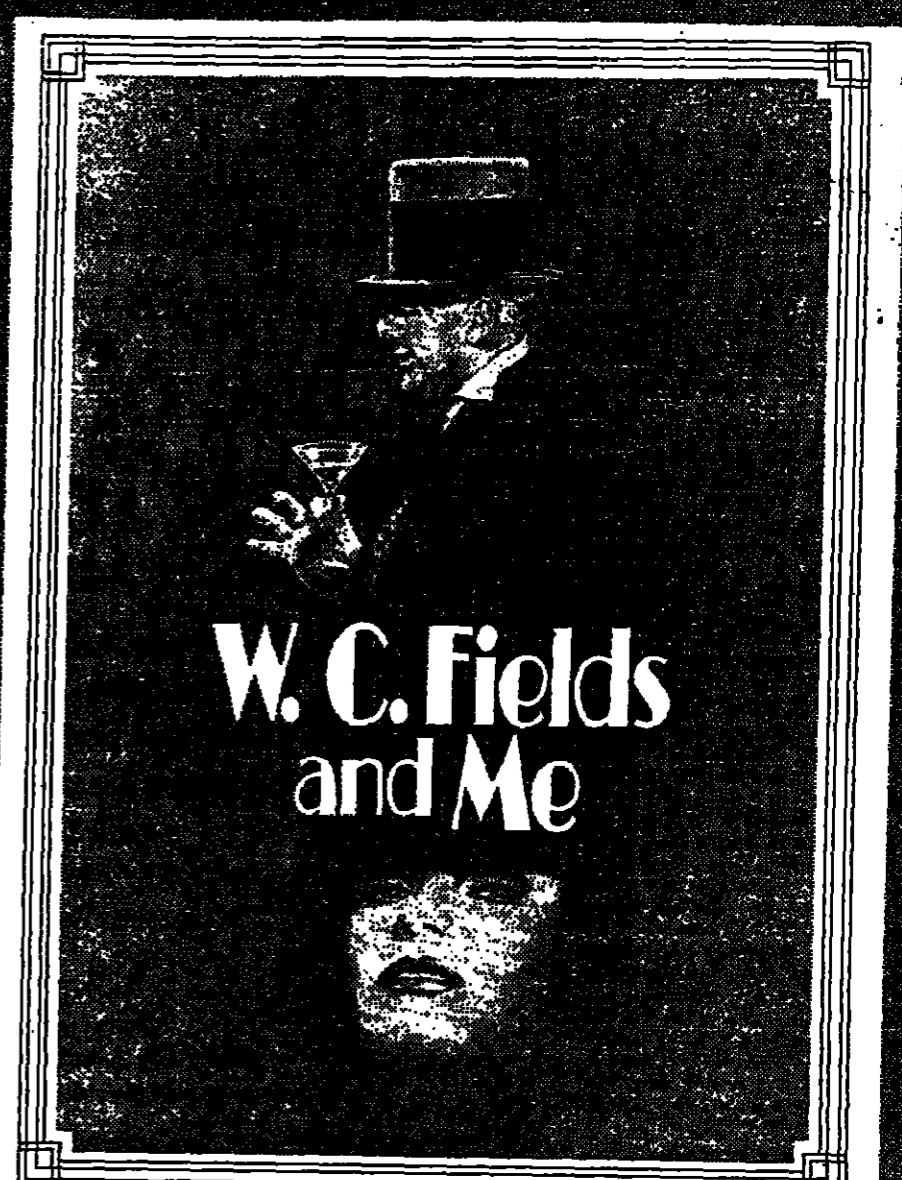
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is absolutely astounding, giving one of the great performances of his career."  
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gives a performance of Academy Award caliber. I urge you not to miss it."  
— NORMA McLAIN STOOD, AFTER DARK

**"STEIGER**  
illuminates and invigorates the film. He makes it what Fields was — furibulent, hilarious and touching."  
— REX REED, DAILY NEWS

**"STEIGER**  
gives a superb performance."  
— KEVIN SAUNDERS, WABC-TV

**"STEIGER**  
is perfect... every audience will enjoy his performance."  
— FRANCES TAYLOR, L.P. PRESS



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FIRST TESTS NEAR FOR A FLU VACCINE

F.D.A. Official Says Trials May Start Next Week

By HAROLD M. SCHEMCK JR.

BETHESDA, Md., April 15—The first tests of the effectiveness of the new vaccine against swine influenza may begin here next week, scientists said today.

These first trials of the vaccine in humans will begin only two months after the discovery that an influenza virus like that affecting swine had infected several hundred persons at Fort Dix, N. J. The discovery in February was considered highly important by flu experts because the virus was one against which most Americans have no natural immunity and because it could be similar to the virus that caused the greatest world outbreak of flu in modern history—the pandemic of 1918.

The scientists' concern led to a decision by President Ford to call for a nationwide program to immunize as many Americans as possible before next winter's flu season.

Today, President Ford signed an appropriation bill passed by Congress earlier this week, providing \$135 million for vaccination efforts. Never before has there been an attempt to vaccinate the entire American population against any disease in such a short time.

Caused Pandemic

Opinion differs widely as to how large a portion of the population will receive the new flu vaccine this year. Attempts will be made to give the vaccine first to the elderly and other high-risk groups, such as persons with heart disease. Mass immunization programs for the general population are to begin in the fall. Participation will be voluntary.

Plans for the first tests of the new vaccine were described here at a meeting on influenza research held by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a unit of the National Institutes of Health, and the Bureau of Biologics of the Food and Drug Administration. The bureau is responsible for approving vaccines.

Last February, the new virus found at Fort Dix was identified as being either the same as or closely similar to the virus that causes a flu-like illness in pigs. There is substantial evidence suggesting that swine influenza virus or something closely related to it caused the pandemic in 1918, when 20 million persons died throughout the world, including half a million in the United States.

In the brief time since the virus was found at Fort Dix, it has been identified and modified for use in vaccine production. Small batches of vaccine have been prepared by four manufacturers.

At the meeting here today, Dr. Frank Ennis of the F.D.A.'s Bureau of Biologics said that final laboratory tests of the vaccine were being made and that the first tests involving humans might begin as early as next Wednesday.

Reactions Likely

The first persons to receive will be volunteers among employees of the National Institutes of Health and the F.D.A. About 200 persons are expected to participate. The first results giving an indication of a level of protection the vaccine will afford are expected within a month.

But the tests should give some indication even earlier of whether the vaccine will give its recipients such reactions as sore arms and brief bouts of fever which are considered the most likely untoward effects.

Dr. Ennis said additional trials of the vaccine would also start soon at the University of Rochester and at Baylor University in Houston. The plan is to test the vaccine in about 200 persons in each of the three initial trials. In Rochester, the recipients are expected to be medical students.

At this time, no one can tell whether the outbreak at Fort Dix was the harbinger of a new strain of flu that will be widespread next winter, or whether it was only a chance development.

Hog Cholera Inquiry PORTSMOUTH, R.I., April 15 (UPI)—The illegal use of a vaccine the Government banned in 1969 may have caused a recent outbreak of hog cholera in southeastern New England, swine herds, a Federal official said today.

"We do have evidence that the vaccine was found to be spreading the disease instead of eliminating it. The disease is highly contagious among pigs but does not affect humans."

Miss Ellis said an official investigation was under way because it is illegal to move vaccine or vaccinated animals interstate.

Hog cholera vaccinations were banned in 1969 because the vaccine was found to be spreading the disease instead of eliminating it. The disease is highly contagious among pigs but does not affect humans.

Twenty-one infected or exposed herds in Rhode Island and Massachusetts were destroyed. The farmers were paid an indemnity for the pigs, totaling more than \$346,000.

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RESTAURANT AND CABARET GUIDE Table listing various restaurants and cabarets with their addresses and phone numbers.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Restaurant Reviews

The Atmosphere Is French Revolutionary, but They Let You Eat More Than Cake

landing (1492) in the New World: 60 sq. mi. sans-cu-lotte (sanz'koo'lat', -kyoo-; Fr. san'ku'lot') n. [Fr., lit., without breeches] 1. a revolutionary; term of contempt applied by the aristocrats to the republicans of the poorly clad French Revolutionary army, who substituted pantaloons for knee breeches 2. any radical or revolutionary — sans'-cu-lot'tic, sans'-cu-lot'tish adj. — sans'-cu-lot'tism n.

By JOHN CANADAY

It is not big news, the definition (in this case from the ever-handier New World Dictionary) with my recollection that the lottes never had it so good as it seems in a new restaurant named Sans-Culottes.

Sans-Culottes, at 1085 Second Avenue just above 57th Street, opened the first day of this month but passed into smooth operation in short time. You have to dig fairly deep into your past to check, since dinner is strictly à la carte at \$12.95, but you do get a lot of very good food attractively served in a stylishly decorated room with nice flowers on your table, that comes to \$16 a person after a minimum tip — before wine.

French Revolutionary motif is out not only in décor but in names given the entrees — such as filet mignon Robespierre, mar-lamb Danton, sea food brochets-99, lamb kidneys Ca Ira, and the day à la Marat, leading to speculation that the only fish on the menu must have been for Marat because he died in bathtub. Otherwise, there is no tible connection between dish and name. Among desserts, the piquant "surprise du sans-culotte" out to be whipped cream and as glacés.

er begins with a "table campadu citoyen," but the good citizen French Revolutionary days, even access to a country market, have bogged at the contents basket of crudites that include and avocado along with 8 or 10 vegetables, beautifully arranged so beautifully that we hesitated to dip. The crudites (with a fine paté on one of our visits, no less three on another, all first-rate. Finally, a selection of sausages as

impressively mounted as the crudites. Since Les Sans-Culottes is open seven days a week, we tried it both in mid-week and on a Sunday to see whether the relief kitchen was inferior to the regular one; we found no difference. Without having tried the fish, there being a limit to how much striped bass we can consume over a given period of time, we can report that the lamb steak Republicaine, grilled and vigorously herbed, served with one large red and one large green pepper, also grilled,

Les Sans-Culottes (444) 1085 Second Avenue (between 57th and 58th Streets), 838-6660. Credit cards: None. Price range: Complete dinner, \$12.95; à la carte menu from midnight to 4 A.M. with dishes \$2 to \$5.95. Hours: Every day for dinner, 5:30 P.M. to midnight; brasserie, midnight to 4 A.M. Reservations: Recommended.

The restaurants reviewed here each Friday are rated four stars to none, based on the author's reaction to cuisine, atmosphere and price in relation to comparable establishments. Roughly, one star means good, two very good, three excellent and four extraordinary.

was our favorite among the dishes we did try. The lamb kidneys Ca Ira, skewered with tomatoes and herbs, were a close second. Grilled shell steaks, Sans-Culotte, with mustard sauce, was also good, if not exactly exploratory as a choice on our part or in preparation by the chef.

Both the bar on the first floor and the dining room on the second (these are the former quarters of the Chinese restaurant Mandarin East, by the way) are decorated in red, white and blue with a lot of ornamental adaptation of familiar symbols of the French Revolution, stopping short, however, of severed heads on spikes. The atmosphere in general is sufficiently sleek and artificial to scare off any true sans-culotte. There's canned music, but except

for one brief interruption by what sounded like a jukebox from the bar downstairs, it was unobtrusive on our visits. Service is excellent at the moment. Whether it can maintain that level for a full house is, as usual after a favorable review, a question. Ruling out the possibility of a jukebox, let's risk three stars — partly because my notes taken on one evening include a scribbled "One moment more — life is so sweet." Madame du Barry's last words on the scaffold. That I have forgotten how that reference was to have been incorporated in a restaurant report must indicate that I was enjoying everything.

For night owls, between midnight and 4 A.M., Les Sans-Culottes turns into an à la carte brasserie with such things as grilled steak for \$5.95, omelettes at \$3.50, and miscellaneous enticements in the appetizer and dessert departments. On this aspect of its double life, we must leave you to do your own research.

Speaking of décor, it develops that we wounded the feelings of the proprietors of the Cotton Patch, a very Southern restaurant on the East Side (1068 Second Avenue at 56th Street) by calling the timbered interior "phony." Almost all the wood in the restaurant, they tell us, came from a pig barn in Flemington, N.J., that was more than 100 years old. The Cotton Patch advertised in newspapers in that area offering to tear down a barn free if they could have the remains, and chose, from a dozen responses, the barn they thought had the most attractive wood.

Also, the restaurant has taken down its "No skinny dipping" after nine o'clock sign to which we objected in this column as a symptom of an ailment called the cutes, endemic in some New York restaurants. This triumph, while modest, proves that the public press can, indeed, be a force for good.

GOING OUT Guide

Instrumentalists of Oriental heritage who give sponsored programs in various parts of the city.

An English translation of the dialogue will be projected on a screen at the side of the stage. Contributions are sug-

tunes and operetta numbers. Slowly strolling through the four dining rooms and front veranda cafe (where a guitarist sings on other nights), the formally clad partners mingle pleasantly and fill requests.

The restaurant (CH 2-2000) is on the Avenue of the Americas at Fourth Street.

At a recent midnight appearance, the performers entered the main dining area singing a Neapolitan melody, then filled a bar request with a medley from "Kiss Me, Kate." Moving beneath a Tiffany lamp, they sang tunes from "Oklahoma!" and "Gigi."

For table patrons by the grandfather clock in the corner, they did some Gershwin. Then Miss Mirasola took a solo turn with "The Man I Love" and her partner breezed through the newer "For Once in My Life."

Still singing — this time "Arrivederci, Roma" — they disappeared from view, leaving a roomful of smiling, applauding customers.

This weekend only, Phil Guar will substitute for Mr. Bruschi.

SILVER SCREENINGS Today, de Sica's "Bicycle

Thief" (1949) and "Shoeshine" (1946); tomorrow, Capra's "Cobalt-Gable comedy," "It Happened One Night" (1934) and Sturges' "The Palm Beach Story" (1942), with Miss Colbert and Joe McCrea; Sunday, "Pygmalion" (1938) and the Rex Harrison-Vivien Leigh comedy, "Storm in a Teacup" (1937), all at the Carnegie Hall Cinema (757-2131).

Today, Antonioni's "Blow-Up" (1966) and "L'Avventura" (1959); tomorrow Wilder's "Sunset Boulevard" (1950) and "Some Like It Hot" (1959), all at the Bleecker Street Cinema (874-2560). Today and tomorrow, "The Postman Always Rings Twice" (1946) and "They Made Me a Criminal" (1939) at Theater 80 St. Marks (254-7400).

Tonight, three short Laurel and Hardy comedies plus the silent "Wizard of Oz" (1925), with Oliver Hardy, at 8:30 P.M. at the U-P Screen unit, 814 Broadway, at 11th Street. Admission is \$1.

Monday, free showings of "Citizen Kane" (1941) at 3:30 and 7 P.M. in the New York Public Library's Rudolph W. French at 10 Seventh Avenue South, at Leroy Street.

For today's Entertainment Events listing, see page 11. For Sports today, see page 23.

HOWARD THOMPSON

Aldo Bruschi and Jo Mirasola.

gested, but reservations are accepted at 280-8529. The program will run over two hours.

NEW TWIST There is music in the air, the atmospheric air of O'Henry's in Greenwich Village these Fridays and Saturdays from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M., as Jo Mirasola, soprano, and Aldo Bruschi, baritone-accordionist, render ballads, folk and show

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# U.S. Subsidizes Taxi Fare for the Elderly

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL  
Special to The New York Times

DANVILLE, Ill. — When Raymond and Margaret Steinsdoerfer, who are both blind, or Dewey Maxwell, who is 77 years old, need to go to the city for a doctor's appointment or for shopping, they make sure they have their blue plastic charge cards and then call one of Danville's three taxi services.

Picked up at their doors, they are driven to their destinations for fares ranging from 75 cents to \$20 for an unusually long trip. But that is not what they pay. Rather, they hand the cabbie and a fraction of the full fare, about 30 percent, which is their own contribution. The remainder is paid by the Federal Government.

The unusual subsidized taxi fare for Danville's elderly and handicapped constitutes a test of mass transit alternatives for small cities. Specifically, Danville, a city of 43,500 residents 130 miles south of Chicago, and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration in Washington are trying to see whether the bus is the sine qua non of public transport in small cities, or whether other modes, such as reduced-fare taxis, might serve as a substitute in certain areas.

**Still Want Buses**

The two-year test was only in its 19th week the other day when this assessment occurred. Compared with the subsidized taxi service is great advantage for those with limited means or special needs. But Danville still yearns for a bus system for everyone.

After long deliberation, the City Council approved an application to the Federal Government for \$500,000 to buy 10 buses and related equipment to restore a conventional mass transit system to Danville.

It was six years ago that the Bee-Line Bus Company, a privately owned enterprise withdrew its eight buses and shut down after voters rejected a public subsidy to keep the assertedly insolvent line alive.

After more than five years without a public transport system, Danville last summer jumped at an offer by the transit agency of \$314,530 in Federal funds to design and supervise a reduced-fare private taxi system that could fill some of the need of a conventional mass transit operation.

**Eligible Are Limited**

Originally, it was proposed to offer the cut-rate service to a broad cross-section of the population—everyone over 55 years of age and under 21 and disabled. Later the scope was scaled down for practical reasons to take in only the handicapped and those 65 and over.

As one of the largest cities in Illinois and perhaps the nation without a public transit system, Danville was viewed by the Federal agency as an ideal testing ground for the thesis that some small cities may not need a formal bus system but rather might get by more cheaply

and as effectively by just subsidizing a taxi service. Unfortunately, according to the planners here, Danville may now turn out to be too large for the experiment. There are still too many citizens who seem to require regular bus service.

**Cheaper Than Others**

Moreover, the economics favor buses. According to Michael Federman, Danville's assistant planning director, the cost of providing subsidized taxi service in the city comes to about \$1.50 a trip compared with an estimate of 80 cents for the bus.

Still, even the subsidized taxi fare is far cheaper than some other transit systems in vogue. For example, Dial-A-Ride, a minibus service that patrons telephone for pick-up in a growing number of communities these days, requires subsidies of \$5 a ride or more in some places.

Although much data remain to be collected and analyzed, Mr. Federman and his colleagues in the planning office hope to dovetail aspects of the existing subsidized taxi service and restored bus transportation.

**Far Cheaper**

Meanwhile, many of the 2,375 elderly and handicapped residents of Danville who have signed up for the program express delight with the subsidized taxi fare system. Previously, recalled Mr. Steinsdoerfer, who was blinded in a hunting accident 44 years ago, he had virtually no means of getting downtown except by a perilous walk across the railroad tracks.

Similarly, said his wife, Margaret, who is also blind and also a diabetic, it used to cost her \$3 in taxi fares to go to the doctor some days. Now, with the subsidized rates, the same ride

costs her \$1.20 under a zone formula that has qualified riders paying 24 percent to 33 percent of the regular fare with their plastic charge cards.

To make the Federal funds go further, the city has established an informal limit of \$20 per person per month on the subsidized taxi rides. Some of the elderly and handicapped exceed the limit and are gently reminded by Mr. Federman's office to try and cut down on their subsidized riding. But no one is really penalized for the excesses.

**Fear It Won't Last**

"We don't use it for pleasure or nothing," explained Mr. Steinsdoerfer, who went over the limit last month. "Does it hurt you to go over?" he wanted to know.

Dan Bolton of the city planning office assured him it would not be held against him.

In fact, a lot of the elderly and handicapped users seem preoccupied with fears that the subsidized fares will not last very long.

"The only thing I'm afraid of with these taxis is the money will run out," said Mrs. Maxwell, a 77-year-old widow who used to have to walk more than a mile downtown for shopping and other errands.

Her cab driver echoed support for the experiment. "The people are so grateful," said Debra Bush, 22, who herself has to take taxis (non-subsidized) daily to and from work.

Yet the bus is still sorely missed in Danville. "This is something that sounds strange coming from a cabbie driver," said Miss Bush. "But there ought to be city buses here."

"The buses were so handy," said Mrs. Maxwell. "Two used to run right by my house. I think a city the size of Danville should have buses."

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**Picketing Union Is 'Stunned' By Humphrey's Appearance**

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI)—Members of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians said today that they were "stunned" when Senator Hubert H. Humphrey addressed a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors that they were picketing yesterday.

Members of the union whose strike-turned-lockout against NBC began March 31, were seeking to keep Presidential candidates from making speeches that would be televised by NBC.

"The Hubert Humphrey-Betty Ford end run has scored again," the union's Local 31 said in a statement, explaining: "It got Mrs. Ford into the Ed Sullivan Theater last week."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1976

# Yankees Defeat Twins, 11 to 4, Using Two Big Innings to Erase 4-0 Deficit

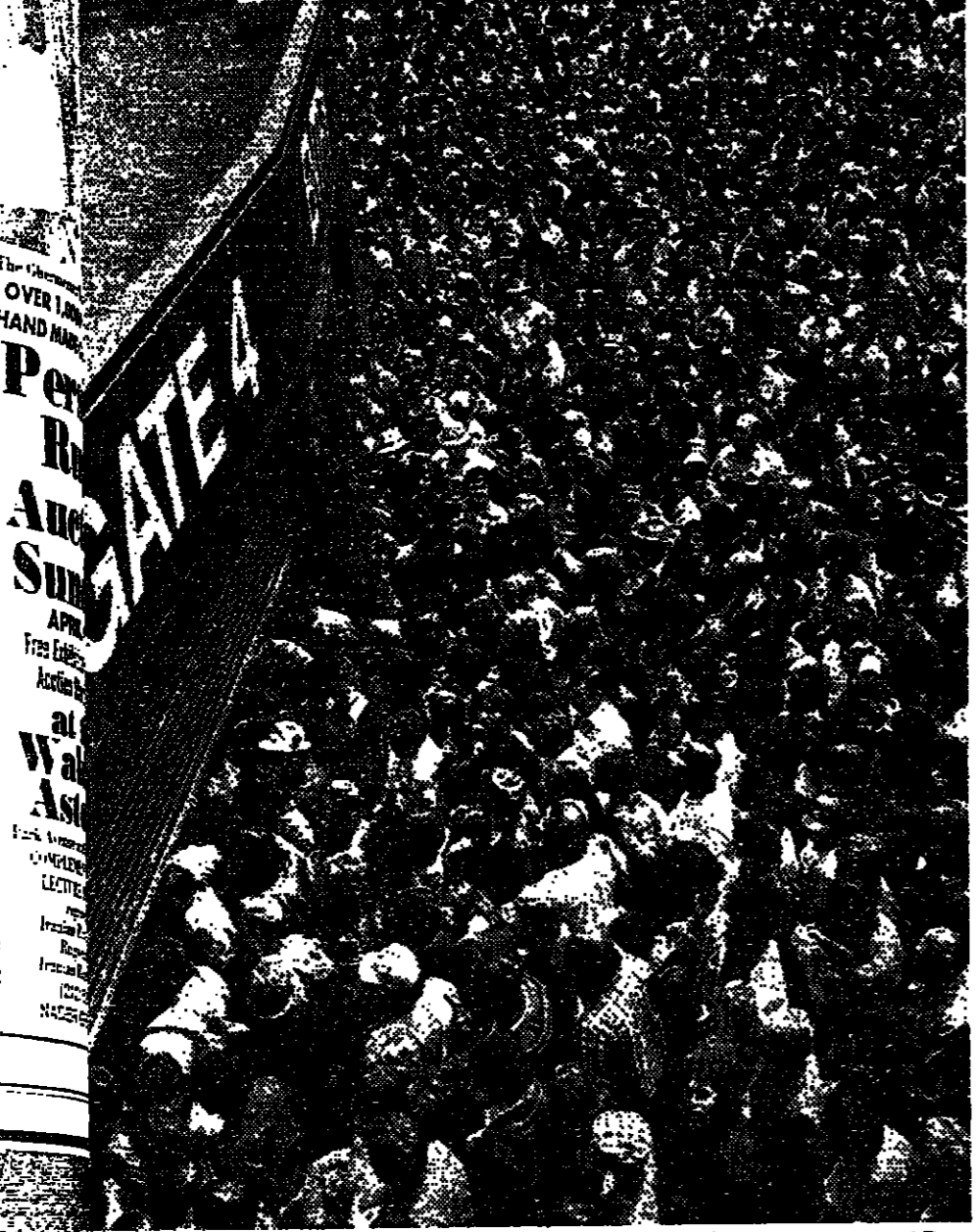
By MURRAY CHASS  
In case anyone missed it in the glare of the sparkling edifice and the glittering personalities, there also was a baseball game at Yankee Stadium yesterday.

Obviously, the most prominent feature of the Yankees' return to Yankee Stadium II was the Stadium itself. However, the most significant aspect of the day for the Yankees was the way they defeated Minnesota Twins, 11-4.

"The big thing," said Lou Piniella, away from the noise and the excitement of the day, "was that we fell behind, 4-0, and we came back to win. We've done that twice now. It shows we're a good ball club."

The Yankees fell behind, 2-0, on the first five pitches of the game—four balls to Jerry Remy and a Rudy May pitch to Dan Ford that was rapped for a home run. As they did last Saturday in Milwaukee, though, the New Yorkers fought back, and they overcame the Twins with a four-run burst in the fourth inning and a six-run explosion in the eighth.

Critics Criticized  
The Yankees, their critics had said, didn't have enough offensive punch to come back from an early deficit. If their starting pitchers didn't hold the opposition close, it was suggested, the hitters couldn't be counted on to pull out a victory.



Crowds pushing for an open gate into the Stadium yesterday. A labor dispute kept the gates closed an extra half hour until 12:30 P.M., jamming approaches with early arrivals.

## 4,010 See Yanks Win Stadium Reopener

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4  
The approaches. The fans were advised by the "Telescreen" animators that the gates were not working. The box seats were gone, but the home plate area didn't see home plate over the top of the dugout roof across the street, picketed. The picketers complained that the stadium had not improved the neighborhood. The inconveniences and jams were lost in the lay mood inside the stadium, which was opened as first of the modern ball parks on April 18, 1923, with the Yankees beating the Boston Sox, 4-1.

other tenants of the stadium. They called out onto the new grass, which seemed a little scruffy despite the two years of work, dozens of figures from the days when they were winning 29 American League pennants and 20 world championships.

game—naturally. When they tore down the stadium two years ago, they gave me first base as a souvenir. It's in the Hall of Fame now. "I got here in 1931 when I was a graduate student at Columbia," said Weeb Ewbank, former coach of the Jets. "Lou Gehrig hit a home

singing with three bands and over 100 pieces. I've been singing the national anthem since the war when I used to go around singing it in the streets. But out here, there's a time lag on the loudspeakers. It makes me nervous—more than when I'm singing an opera." The acoustics had been checked out for several weeks by Bob Sheppard, a professor of speech at St. John's University who has been handling the stadium's public-address system for more than 20 years.

### Red Smith

## Bombers Come Home Bombing



Yogi Berra, back in Yankee pinstripes, Joe Louis, Mickey Mantle and Joe DiMaggio before the game

The first pitch ever thrown in Yankee Stadium II was a ball too high for the strike zone, and so were the next three. The first strike was swatted into the visitors' bullpen beyond left-center for two runs. The first foul tore through the screen behind the plate and struck a customer. Down four runs to none inside three innings, the good guys came on to win the first baseball game, 11-4. And so, in a confusion of mixed blessings, the wandering Yankees came home to the Bronx yesterday to be welcomed to their \$100 million playground by 52,613 clients, some of whom will be paying for the park as long as taxes are collected.

Homeless for two seasons and also-rans for 11, the Yankees were leading the American League East when they returned to the real estate they used to bestride like a colossus. Before their biggest opening-day crowd in 30 years, they launched their 74th New York season on a flood of sentimental remembrance.

Heroes of the past were displayed in joblots—Whitey Witt, Joe Dugan, Waite Hoyt, Bob Shawkey, Oscar Roettger and Hinky Haines from the team that opened Yankee Stadium I in 1923; Mrs. Babe Ruth and Mrs. Lou Gehrig, widows of the old park's chief gods; football players who flexed their muscles on this landscape, like Army's Young Arnold Tucker and Johnny Lujack of Notre Dame, Johnny

week ago. "But it's more fun today," said a cop, who didn't seem to be having much fun holding the mobs back. Some had tickets but couldn't get in because the gates were in a labor dispute with management. Gates opened half an hour late and by that time crowds were so clogged outside that traffic flowed through like wet cement.

Colts, Kyle Rote and Weeb Ewbank of the Baltimore Colts, Jim Parker and Frank Gifford of the Giants; Joe Louis, who was knocked out by Max Schmeling here and knocked Max out; men of distinction like Jim Farley, and Toots Shor and Yankee stars of the 1940's and 1950's—Joe DiMaggio, Whitey Ford, Yogi Berra, Mickey Mantle and Elston Howard.

Like Wet Cement  
Even the invocation recalled happier times than Yankee fans have known in recent years, for it was delivered by Bobby Richardson, second baseman in the glory days. He said that in God's eyes the elegant playground, magnificent edifice though it might be, ran second to the immortal souls it held. As invocations go, it was a smasher, and when Bobby was through Robert Merrill stepped up as the designated baritone to deal with the national anthem as only Robert Merrill can.

Although the Yankees had announced a sellout more than a week ago and some congestion in the stadium area had been anticipated, the crush that developed exceeded all expectations. As early as 11:30 A.M., traffic on the Major Deegan Expressway was backed up clear to Fordham Road, partly because of the occasion and partly because of road work in progress.

Now the front rows are pitched to clear the sightlines. To accomplish this, the playing field was lowered five feet, and for some reason the new turf took on the upsy-dowsey contours of a golf green. Probably that will be remedied after the first home stand ends on April 25. The \$3 million scoreboard didn't work yesterday, so no batting orders were posted, no out-of-town scores displayed. Numbers on some uniforms disagreed with the numbers on the scoreboard. Pressbox accommodations were hopelessly inadequate for a grand opening, but the working area will seem spacious in August. The park's small flaws will be remedied, and time will tell about the team's flaws.

run and I chased it down, got the ball and I have it to this day." "It's fabulous," said Phil Iselin, the owner of the Jets. "It's a great boost for the city. The city needs new things. The Jets are going to play three exhibition games here this year when Shea isn't available—against the Giants, Oakland and Washington."

After all the ceremonies, a prayer was recited on the field by Bobby Richardson, a former second baseman for the Yankees. Then the national anthem was sung by Robert Merrill of the Metropolitan Opera, accompanied by the bands of Lafayette College, Brooklyn College and Greenwich High School.

Then he turned to Mrs. Gehrig, sitting in the box in front of him and asked: "Have you seen our new stadium? Lou Gehrig would have been proud to play there."

When I was with the Cardinals in 1964, we had seats back here for the World Series and we couldn't see anything. We went back to the hotel and watched on television. Now the front rows are pitched to clear the sightlines. To accomplish this, the playing field was lowered five feet, and for some reason the new turf took on the upsy-dowsey contours of a golf green. Probably that will be remedied after the first home stand ends on April 25. The \$3 million scoreboard didn't work yesterday, so no batting orders were posted, no out-of-town scores displayed. Numbers on some uniforms disagreed with the numbers on the scoreboard. Pressbox accommodations were hopelessly inadequate for a grand opening, but the working area will seem spacious in August. The park's small flaws will be remedied, and time will tell about the team's flaws.



Bob Shawkey, winner of first game ever played at Stadium, in 1923, throwing out the first ball.

### Islanders' Late Goals Top Sabres

By ROBIN HERMAN  
Special to The New York Times  
UNIONDALE, L.I., April 15—Whether it be the added challenge of adversity or territorial advantage, the New York Islanders beat the Buffalo Sabres, 5-3 tonight for the first time in Nassau Coliseum. Ignoring injuries and commencing the fast-skating Sabres with confident, rough-tough play, the Islanders narrowed Buffalo's lead to 2-1 in their four-of-seven game quarterfinal series. The fourth game will be played here Saturday.

Bill Smith led the Islanders with strong goaltending and sharp fistcuffs tonight. "We're working our hearts out," said Smith, "and that's all people can expect of us." Bill MacMillan and Billy Harris got the tiebreaking goals in the final period. With the roar of 14,865 fans behind them the Islanders asserted themselves early in the game with two goals in the first period. The zippy opening shift of the Bryan Trottier line marked the resurgence of that unit and on the Trio's second shift the rookie center showed some of the poise he had demonstrated all season. He set up a goal by Harris with a typical passout from behind: the Buffalo net. Harris tapped it past Gerry Desjardins for his third playoff goal.

Jude Drouin, who had suffered a concussion in the last game, seemed stronger defeated in. And, finally, there was Willie Randolph rapping two key hits and making a clutch catch. None of these players was a Yankee when the team last played at Yankee Stadium in 1973. But that mattered not to the crowd of 54,010, the largest gathering to mass at a Yankee Stadium opener since 1946.

Manager Billy Martin wasn't a Yankee in 1973, either, but he was a Yankee back in the 1950's, and as such he made some pretty good moves on the infield dirt at the old Stadium. Yesterday he made four excellent moves from the dugout at the new Stadium. He brought in two relief pitchers and both performed precisely the way he wanted them to. He sent up two pinch hitters and both did what he wanted them to. "We had to break in the new Stadium right," Martin explained. May, who hadn't pitched for 12 days, didn't do his part to break in the Stadium right. Almost before a hungry fan could find a hot dog at the new concession stands, the Yankees had fallen behind, 3-0, and Martin was removing May.

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Of all filter kings:

# Nobody's lower than Carlton.

Look at the latest U.S. Government figures for other top brands that call themselves "low" in tar.

Brand	tar, mg/cig.	nicotine, mg/cig.
Brand D (Filter)	14	1.0
Brand D (Menthol)	13	1.0
Brand V (Filter)	11	0.7
Brand T (Menthol)	11	0.6
Brand V (Menthol)	11	0.7
Brand T (Filter)	11	0.6
Carlton Filter	*2	0.2
Carlton Menthol	*2	0.2
Carlton 70's (lowest of all brands)	*1	0.1

\*1 mg. tar, 0.1 mg. nicotine  
\*Av. per cigarette by FTC method

No wonder Carlton is fastest growing of the top 25.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.

Carlton Filter 2 mg. Carlton Menthol 2 mg.



Nets By Islanders' Of Late Goals

Continued From Page 21

the knock in the head gave New York a 2-0 in an unassisted end-to-charge, moving round Robert to beat Des...

the "Old Pro" line med the addition of illan who took Ed all's place at right wing...

Walker would not disclose what terms Jackson was demanding. He said negotiations with the Orioles are "just at an impasse."

Islanders began to e in the third period er troubles were symbl by the plight of Bob m, the right wing, nged into the back of 's net and caught his in the webbing. The ras partially ripped off strom hobbled, tripped rentually crawled his ack to the Islander...

after, Buffalo evened er with a power-play a tip-in by Rick Marich Nystrom still out ng his skate, MacMilan led in at right wing...

Buffalo evened er with a power-play a tip-in by Rick Marich Nystrom still out ng his skate, MacMilan led in at right wing...

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Gerry Hart of the Islanders getting a glove from Lee Fogolin of the Sabres in the first period at Uniondale, L. I., last night.

Jackson, Orioles Still at Impasse

TEMPE, Ariz., April 15 (AP)—Reggie Jackson is working out, but his agent reiterated today that Jackson might sit out the season...

Walker would not disclose what terms Jackson was demanding. He said negotiations with the Orioles are "just at an impasse."

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Wood, Field & Stream Duck Stamp Art on Sale

By NELSON BRYANT

Connoisseurs of Federal duck stamp art will be pleased to know that Sportsman's Edge Ltd., of New York is offering signed and numbered limited-edition prints of Alderson (Sandy) Magee's scratchboard drawing...

Without framing, the prices range from \$100 for the signed print (\$106 for the same print with duck stamp) to \$355 for the signed print, the duck stamp and original scratchboard piece.

William Cushman's superb mountings of trout and salmon files, tied by past and present masters of the craft, are finally reaching the wider audience they deserve.

Information and a schedule may be obtained by writing to Howard Goldberg, president of the group.

High Tides Around New York

Table with columns for date, tide, and location. Includes dates from April 14 to April 21.

Braves Get Jump On the 76ers, 95-89

By THOMAS ROGERS

The Buffalo Braves never have won a National Basketball Association play-off series, but after last night's 95-89 triumph over the 76ers in Philadelphia, they seem on the verge of finally turning the trick.

They made the playoffs during the 1973-74 campaign, but were eliminated by the Boston Celtics in six games. And last season, they lasted seven games before bowing.

McAdoo used its main offensive weapon, Bob McAdoo, the league's leading scorer for the third straight season, to wrest the home-court advantage in the series from the 76ers.

Philadelphia scored only 17 points in the final period as the Braves moved from a 75-73 advantage after three periods.

The victory regained the home-court advantage for the Cavs, who had lost to the Bullets in Cleveland on Tuesday night.

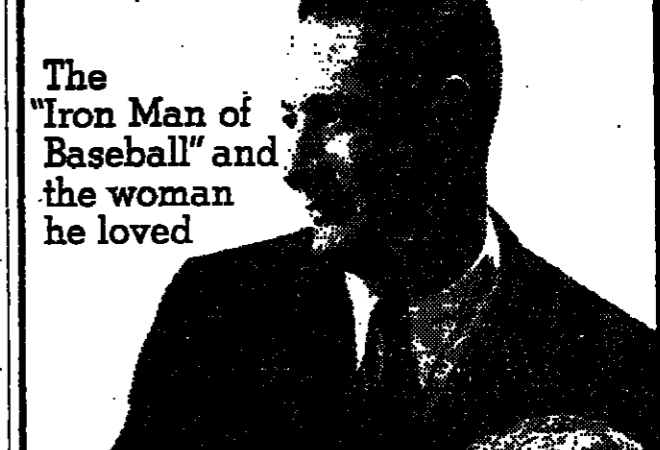
McAdoo hit on 14 of 26 floor shots while scoring 36 points and also pulled down 21 rebounds, more than half of Buffalo's total of 40.

Information and a schedule may be obtained by writing to Howard Goldberg, president of the group.

Information and a schedule may be obtained by writing to Howard Goldberg, president of the group.

The triumphant, tragic story of Lou and Eleanor Gehrig...

The triumphant, tragic story of Lou and Eleanor Gehrig. They had everything going for them—looks, fortune, fame—and, though they appeared at first to be spectacularly mismatched, they lived a glamorous, amorous life.



The Iron Man of Baseball and the woman he loved. An exceptional book... done with delicacy and taste.

My Tuke #1 by Eleanor Gehrig and Joseph Durso. T. Y. CROWELL

The Men Who Make History, Have Not Time To Write It... Metternich. Thus, at Mystic Seaport we have recorded their history for them and brought it to life for all to experience.

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College, School Results. Table with columns for school and results.

Tennis. Table with columns for player and score.

Harness Racing. Table with columns for race and results.

Baseball. Table with columns for team and score.

Baseball. Table with columns for team and score.

Sports News Briefs. Table with columns for event and details.

Czechoslovaks Rout U.S. Sextet, 10-2. KATOWICE, Poland, April 15 (AP)—Vladimir Martinec and Jiri Novak scored two goals apiece tonight in leading Czechoslovakia to a 10-2 rout of the United States in the world ice hockey tournament.

Soccer Fan Killed at Celebration. SAINT ETIENNE, France, April 15 (UPI)—One of 2,000 excited fans greeting the Saint Etienne soccer team at the airport today was killed when the crowd pushed him against a propeller of the team's aircraft.

Attendance Up 25% at Home Openers. With the 52,613 paying fans that attended the New York Yankees' opening at their refurbished stadium yesterday, the 23 major league opening games set a record attendance of 861,779.

MATTITUCK INLET MARINA. 28' PACEMAKER 75. 30' CHRIS CRAFT 76. 40' PACEMAKER 76.

MATTITUCK INLET MARINA. 28' CORONADO 75. 30' CORONADO 76. 76' GASTRON 18' JET.

MATTITUCK INLET MARINA. 36' TROJAN 1968. 1963 31' Penthouse Cruiser. 36' TROJAN FB SEDAN.

Boats & Accessories. 35' MAJORA 1963. 28' PACEMAKER 74 SPORT FISH. 38' FRIENDSHIP SLOOP.

Boats & Accessories. 32' 1973 FAUX SLOOP. 617-749-3259. ENSIGN. EXCEL RACE RECORD 617-749-3259.

Boats & Accessories. 75 CHRYSLER 22, Trailer. 73 CAPE DORY TYHOON. TANZER 28' 1974.

TODAY'S AUTOMOBILE ADVERTISING APPEARS ON PAGES 32, 33 AND 34.





# Doctors Says Miss Hearst Has Slight Malnutrition

By LES LEDBETTER  
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (AP)—Miss Hearst is suffering from slight malnutrition and a liver disorder, according to a report released today by her doctors.

The report, which was prepared by a team of doctors at the Sequoia Hospital in Wood City 30 miles south of San Francisco, said that Miss Hearst's weight has been put on a high diet and is undergoing tests to determine the extent of her liver problem and whether she has any other ailments.

Donald Rowles, one of the doctors treating Miss Hearst, said that she had a "filled blister on her neck, which could cause her to collapse again."

He described the blister as "the size of a silver dollar" and said: "There is a possibility of eventual surgery to remove it, but it could spontaneously heal."

Hearst's health problem, which medical authorities described as "fairly common in young people," is being treated with a secret meeting Tuesday at the United States Attorney's office here. The meeting was attended by more than a dozen prosecutors and investigators from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Marin and Alameda Counties and the office of the State Attorney General.

To Share Information

At the meeting, the Federal authorities informed the other prosecutors of the new information they were receiving from Miss Hearst, and there was an agreement to pool the information each agency had on the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical group that kidnapped her.

In Sacramento today, radio station KRCR reported that before her collapse, Miss Hearst told investigators about a bank robbery in the state capital for which Steven Soliah is on trial. Prosecutors would neither confirm nor deny the report.

No specific promise of immunity or leniency has been made to Miss Hearst in exchange for the new information she is providing the authorities, according to officials here. They said today, however, that they note that the Federal Government has publicly indicated that its stance on leniency would be influenced by any assistance she provided in convicting radical terrorists.

# Books of The Times A Monotony of Negatives

By ANATOLE BROYARD

THE CHILDREN OF HAM. By Claude Brown. 224 pages. Stein & Day, \$10.

"It's a real sad feelin' to feel like a stranger in a house where you grew up at." This is Jill, one of the characters in "The Children of Ham," speaking. Repudiating her years as a prostitute, Jill says: "You don't see animals goin' around sellin' themselves to other animals." Reminiscing about robbing a blind woman, Dugo explains: "I wouldn't have thought about doin' it ordinarily, but I needed some money real bad to get my pants out of the cleaners."

Dee Dee believes that there are three kinds of people: "Things people, ideas people and people people." Nita writes poetry: "I lay there staring at the wall for a long time, and the wall stared right back at me. Until finally one of us spoke, the wall said, 'You love him, you know.'"

These are, according to Claude Brown, "The Children of Ham," a group of young black people ranging in age from 14 to 22, who live as a "family" in a condemned tenement in upper Harlem, a shell of a building owned, we are told, by the City of New York. They heat the building with gas that has never been turned off and need never be paid for. Their electricity is tapped from the still-functioning hall lights. Its use is never questioned either. Water still runs, just as mysteriously, in the house. There are rats in the halls "as big as cats," and "some of the apartments have garbage piled up in them five feet high, and that makes opening the door a very difficult task for those whose nasal passages are sufficiently insensitive to permit entry."

The children furnished the place by stealing. And then they stole some sheets, boosted some blankets, grabbed a chair from in front of a store and so on. They support themselves by begging, stealing, whooping and similar odd jobs. This keeps them in clothes, wine, marijuana and other creature comforts. Most of them have left home, they say, because one or both parents are junkies. A few have parents whom they describe as alcoholics.

Question of Authenticity

As we all know, Claude Brown published a best seller in 1965 called "Man-Child in the Promised Land." In that book, Mr. Brown described himself as the "baddest" boy on the block, and there were some critics, both black and white, who doubted the "facts" of his autobiography. "The Children of Ham" presents itself as a group biography, and here is one critic, at least, who doubts its authenticity as well.

If the book were well written, perhaps it would not matter whether it was true or not. Most good fiction is "true" in a sense. But Mr. Brown cannot write at all. "We keep hoping that one day somebody will devise a solution to this affliction in Harlem. The common tragedy among these youngsters is that by the time they reach the age of 19 or 20 they are thoroughly and irreversibly demoralized." These are examples of the author's prose style. If "people became aware of her sensitivity," she would be defensively exposed to a ruthless world. "Sheryl has committed so many urbane deeds . . . she has both capability and the proclivity for inflicting mayhem." "Nothing was more exemplary of this woman's magnificent fortitude than the vivid memory Nita conveys of 'mama' lying in a solitary spot on a bed, being painfully devoured by mankind's most heinous disease."

It is a toss-up who is more boring—Mr. Brown, in his sentimental social worker's jargon, or the "children" themselves, "talking," as Budd Schulberg puts it in the advance publicity, "their own inimitable street poetry and giving all of us dramatic lessons in how to survive in a hostile world." What does he mean? Is he suggesting that "all of us" throw up our jobs for begging, stealing or whooping?

In each chapter of "The Children of Ham," we hear the 13 members of the "family" telling their stories in their own words. We learn that Salt-Noodly has a compulsion to spray his name all over Harlem; that Dee Dee believes in astrology; that Snooky is wild about cars and guns; that Connie regards Harlem as a prison; Nita wants to become a lawyer because she "likes to lie"; Lee "would like to get a job," and more of the same.

We discover how various members of the "family" feel about various drugs, about whites, about sex, about religion, about politics. We are told of a drug dealer who has shopping bags full of paper money littering her apartment. White cops "are some of the foulest forms of life." Felro wants to play football; somebody else wants to play basketball.

Clever Is 'Swift'

All this is told to us in a largely arbitrary and colorless slang. "Scag" is heroin; a "jones" is a drug habit; a man is a "dude"; "clever" is "swift"; getting along with someone is being "tight"; a hick or square is a "gator"; "New York City" is the "Apple." These "translations" do nothing to dispense the banality and puerility of what is being said. They suggest, rather, that it may be time for the gap between themselves and white society by speaking English. If it is "understanding" they want, this would be one of the ways of approaching it. "The Children of Ham" suffers from a monotony of negatives and oversimplifications, and these do not sound any better when they are ungrammatically phrased. A case can be made out for slang, but the insistence of the children on deliberately evading grammar is not so much the expression of a personal style as it is a pointless and uninteresting nonconformity.

Talented black writers like Ralph Ellison, Leon Forrest, John Wideman and Albert Murray can make music out of black speech, but Claude Brown cannot. Nor can "The Children of Ham," no matter how much they ham it up. While we are clearing the air, there are two other points that need to be made: The rat is not a heraldic animal. He needs a certain amount of encouragement. And garbage piled five feet high in an apartment is not an "objective correlative." It is a bad habit.

# UNION IS ADVISED TO OBEY COURT

Its Chief Asks Members Not to Strike Nursing Homes

By DAMON SIETSON

The president of the nursing-home union here advised its 12,000 members last night to obey a court restraining order and refrain from striking 90 homes in the metropolitan area today.

Peter Otley, president of Local 144 of the Hotel, Hospital and Nursing Home Union, called a meeting of the union's membership for 5 P. M. today at the Diplomat Hotel to explain the order that was signed late yesterday by a Federal judge, John M. Cannella, on the application of the Metropolitan New York Nursing Home Association.

In granting the order, which is returnable at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, Judge Cannella cited the distress and hardship that he said would be suffered by the aged and the sick in nursing homes if they were not properly cared for.

The dispute is the result of the failure of the nursing homes to pay wage increases and retroactive pay due under terms of a two-year contract that runs until next winter. The nursing homes have contended that they are unable to meet their obligations under the contract because the state has frozen Medicaid funds and they can get no reimbursement for the higher labor costs.

Irwin Karasik, lawyer for the nursing homes, said that both sides were properly represented before the court and that the union and members were subject to the temporary restraint.

"I hope and pray that they will follow the legal direction from this court," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Otley said that he had met with former Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who headed a special task force attempting to resolve the dispute, but the union leader said that "nothing came out of the discussion; there was nothing to offer."

The nursing home employees were due wage increases, amounting to \$10 a week for nonprofessional employees, \$12 a week for licensed practical nurses and \$13 a week for registered nurses, last December. However, at that time the nursing homes paid only half of the increases and then on Jan. 1 ceased to pay any of the increases. Wages before the increase ranged from \$183 a week for nonprofessionals to \$296 a week for registered nurses.

The continued failure of the nursing homes to pay the wage increases brought a strike threat for March 3, but the task force was successful in averting the walkout after the employers group agreed to pay back wages and the full increase as of today.

In return, the task force agreed to help the homes in obtaining accelerated payment from the New York City Department of Social Services in obtaining cooperation of the State Health Department in reviewing and identifying areas of possible cost adjustment; and in speeding up the handling of rate appeals.

In a statement, last night

# Rumanian Boy Returns With Hope for Eyesight

With Hope for Eyesight

—Liviu Negut, a partly blind, 5-year-old Rumanian boy who came to New York three weeks ago for tests by ophthalmologists, returned home last night with renewed hope that his sight would some day improve.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan, who arranged and paid for his trip, a volunteer team at Mount Sinai Hospital determined that the area of brain that controls sight—and not the boy's eyes and optic nerves—had been damaged by the meningitis-encephalitis he suffered several years ago.

As a result of this finding, the Lighthouse for the Blind here developed a program of educational therapy that could improve his condition and would at least teach him how to be self-sufficient.

The Morgans, who run a cultural-exchange foundation with a base in Liviu's village of Lereszt, became interested in helping the boy when Rumanian experts concluded that their techniques would not restore his sight.

The task force said that it had met his commitments, but noted that it had said at all times that there were "no new dollars" available. But on April 2, the statement said, the nursing home association advised the task force that association members "could not or would not meet their contractual obligations."

2 Federal Agencies Oppose Utah's Contraceptive Curb

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Ford Administration has asked the Supreme Court to rule that a state may not require parental consent before allowing minors to receive contraceptives under welfare or Medicaid programs.

Responding to a request made by the Court four months ago, the Justice Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare filed a brief late yesterday describing the Administration view on a Utah case raising the question. The three-judge court in Salt Lake City ruled that Utah's parental consent requirement violated a "constitutional right of free access to birth control information and services."

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Bill Callahan's intriguing psychobiography of offering real insights into man's existence. \$4.95

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Mae Wagner Cartyale. Unique travel book about marvelous ports of call. \$5.50

At book stores or postpaid from VANTAGE PRESS 516 W. 34th St., New York 10001

# Soliah Defense Seeks to Learn What Miss Hearst Is Reporting

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 15 (AP)—Steven Soliah's defense lawyer today demanded that the federal prosecutor disclose what Miss Hearst is reporting about her alleged robbery in the state capital for which Steven Soliah is on trial.

In questioning Mr. Soliah, Mr. Otis emphasized the word "thought," apparently to indicate that Mrs. James might not have been wholly certain about her identification of the 27-year-old housepainter.

Mr. Soliah is the only person charged in the robbery, which occurred at the Carmichael branch of the Crocker National Bank, from which \$15,000 was taken.

The case has been linked to the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, a small terrorist group.

Walter A. Patti, vice president in charge of security for Crocker National, read his report of the holdup, which said, "All of the suspects involved were wearing ski masks to conceal their identity."

Both Mrs. James and a teller, Patricia Tommerason, the only eyewitnesses called by the prosecution to testify, said Mr. Soliah was not wearing a ski mask.

The defense's first witness, Victor Kops, 30, who bears a strong resemblance to Mr. Soliah, testified yesterday that he entered the bank during the robbery and briefly stood near the front door, where Mrs. James and Mrs. Tommerason said they had seen Mr. Soliah.

sample paragraphs solicited from his attorneys. Its final form, however, was known only to Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dietrich, and Mr. Patti.

"About 1955, he came out the will," Mr. Dietrich recalled. "It was a long, intricate process he went into, as usual."

"There were five alternate versions for every page. He selected the final ones he wanted to use, stapled a blue check on them, sealed them in an envelope, sealed them in an envelope and gave it to Nadine Henley."

Mrs. Henley is an officer of the Summa Corporation, the holding company for Mr. Hughes's vast enterprises, and was a trusted associate of Mr. Hughes.

She could not be reached for comment immediately.

Mr. Dietrich said that Mr. Hughes gave the will to Mrs. Henley and "told her to put it in a safety deposit box at the South Hollywood Bank of America" and give him the keys.

Enzo Provenza, the current manager of the bank, said, "I don't know anything about it."

# New Books

GENERAL

Indira Gandhi: A Biography, by Zareer Khan. Cowell, \$10.95

Liberty's Road: A Guide to Revolutionary War Sites, Vol. 1. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, by S. Sydney Bradford (McGraw-Hill, \$3.95)

Libraries for Today and Tomorrow: How Do We Pay for Them? Who Uses Them? Who Staffs Them? Why Are Their Services? by Virginia H. Matthews (Doubleday, \$3.95, paperback)

Right Here in River City: A Portrait of Kansas City, by Tracy Thomas and Walt Bodine (Doubleday, \$7.95)

Speaking Out: Therapists and Patients—How They Cope and Cope with Mental Illness Today, by Robert M. Field (Benziger/Walker, \$15)

The Irish Triangle: Conflict in Northern Ireland, by Roger H. Bell (Oxford University, \$15)

The Woman Said Yes: Encounters with Life and Death, by Jessamyn West (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, \$7.95)

# GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ST. THOMAS  
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.  
THE REV. JOHN ANDREW  
Rector

GOOD FRIDAY  
8:15 a.m. Morning Prayer & Holy Communion  
12 Noon to 3 p.m.  
The Three Hours' Devotion  
Came Lady Help, Rector  
St. Matthew's Church, San Mateo, Calif.  
5:30 p.m. Evening Prayer & Sermon  
Prayer Book & Hymns

HOLY SATURDAY  
6 p.m. The Easter Vigil  
The Light of the Resurrection  
(The Light of the Church will be lit)

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES  
(Methodist Church in America)

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH  
Fifth Avenue and 29th Street  
DR. NORMAN VINCENT  
PEALE,  
Minister

GOOD FRIDAY  
April 16th 12 Noon  
"The Cross—  
Symbol of Our Faith"  
Dr. Peale

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES  
(Methodist Church in America)

Fort Washington, Pa.  
DR. DANIEL S. POLK,  
Rector  
Good Friday, 8 p.m. Holy Communion  
Good Friday, 9 p.m. Holy Communion

Marble Collegiate Church  
12th Avenue and 29th Street  
DR. NORMAN VINCENT  
PEALE, Minister

Second Avenue and 7th Street  
DR. HARVEY L. HENLEY, Minister  
GOOD FRIDAY  
12-1 p.m. Morning Service  
8-9 p.m. Holy Communion  
Prayer Book & Hymns  
Cordell A. Seaman, Organist

LUTHERAN

GRACE & SAINT PAUL'S  
LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MANHATTAN  
120 West 71st Street  
The Rev. T. J. McElroy, Pastor  
At 11:00 a.m. & 8:30 p.m.  
The Service of Holy Communion  
and Morning Prayer  
Made of Choir-Singers

Trinity  
Central Park West, at 68th St.  
DR. A. JAMES LAUGHLIN, Jr., Pastor  
Friedrich Schlegel, Organist  
GOOD FRIDAY  
12 Noon-1 p.m. Holy Communion  
8-9 p.m. Holy Communion  
Prayer Book & Hymns  
Prayer Book & Hymns

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

LITTLE CHURCH  
AROUND THE CORNER  
Transfiguration  
140 East 28th Street  
Rev. Norman L. Carr, Jr., Rector

GOOD FRIDAY  
12 to 3 p.m. SOLEMN LITURGY  
and Preaching of The Passion  
The Rev. William W. McKeachie, Vicar  
7 a.m. Stations of the Cross

HOLY SATURDAY  
8 a.m. Vigil and  
FIRST MASS OF EASTER  
Preacher:  
Dr. C. FitzSimons Allison  
WAGNATHON & ISON SHEPHERD PARISHES

BAPTIST

CALVARY BAPTIST  
121 West 11th Street  
DR. J. C. MACAGALLY, Interim Pastor

12:15-1:15 P.M.—"The Resurrection"  
8:00 P.M.—"The Resurrection"  
12:30 P.M.—"The Resurrection" by Robert Dimes  
The Holy Day  
Nadine H. Henley

PRESBYTERIAN

BRICK  
PARK AVE.  
AT  
51st ST.  
DR. JAMES SEITH STEWART

12:15 p.m. "GOOD FRIDAY"  
8:00 p.m. "GOOD FRIDAY"  
Good Friday at Brick Church  
12:30 P.M.—"The Resurrection"  
8:00 P.M.—"The Resurrection"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

EPIPHANY E. 74th  
at York  
Clergy: Ernest Hunt, Rector; William Kelly, Curate; Lay Bellard, Associate

11:30 a.m. The Holy Eucharist  
The Rev. Dr. HUGH McANDREWS  
Pastor  
8:00 p.m. "The Resurrection"  
Scholar: "The Resurrection"  
and The Great Hymns of Liturgies

Incarnation  
Marion Ave.  
at 35th St.  
DR. CANNON ROBERT J. LEWIS, Rector  
Clergy: Ernest Hunt, Rector; William Kelly, Curate; Lay Bellard, Associate

8:00 p.m. Holy Communion  
Good Friday  
12:30 P.M.—"The Resurrection"  
8:00 P.M.—"The Resurrection"

ST. IGNATIUS  
West 8th St. (1 Block West of Broadway)  
The Rev. Dr. JAMES T. W. SHAW  
Pastor  
8:00 p.m. Holy Communion  
Good Friday—8 a.m. Matins  
12:30 p.m. Holy Communion  
8:00 p.m. Holy Communion  
8 a.m. Stations of the Cross

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN  
130 West 11th Street  
DR. JAMES T. W. SHAW, Rector  
The Rev. John Paul Derry  
McNeil Robinson, Director of Music

GOOD FRIDAY  
12-3 SOLEMN LITURGY  
with chanting of the Passion  
Service of the Cross  
and Holy Communion

Sermons by  
FR. GARFIELD, FR. BOYER  
and FR. SCOTT  
Good Friday, 8 to 9 p.m.  
STATIONS OF THE CROSS 6:15 P.M.

HOLY SATURDAY  
Confessions: 12 to 2 p.m.  
10 P.M. SOLEMN VIGIL  
HIGH MASS AT MIDNIGHT  
BISHOP WETMORE  
preaching & presiding

ST. MARK'S  
Good Friday Service 7 to 8:30 p.m.  
Parish Activities and selected readings

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH  
Austrian Ave. and 89th Street  
Good Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Meditation and Holy Communion  
The Rev. John J. Miller  
Pastor  
Organist: Paul Martinelli

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Woodstock-St. Paul's Liturgy  
St. Paul's Church, Woodstock University  
St. Paul's, Woodstock, N.Y. 12590  
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# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

ACROSS

1 "who!"  
5 Proclamation  
10 Springs  
14 Drooping  
15 "— is an island"  
16 Piquant  
17 Seasonal gifts  
19 Gluck  
20 French stars  
21 Name for a heavy tractor  
22 After sine qua  
24 Condition of sale  
25 Tattered  
29 Park and Fifth  
32 Biblical book  
33 Leaky utensil  
35 Furniture-style queen  
36 Spanish uncle  
37 Relative in Glasgow  
38 Feature of Swiss mssalin  
39 Make — meet  
41 Book-jacket ad  
42 Actually  
43 Impure  
44 Fox-hunter's cry  
48 Harpers Ferry event

DOWN

49 Paulo  
50 Schoolbooks  
53 Took the long way round  
57 Took the bus  
58 Seasonal lawn findings  
60 Explorer  
61 Johnson et al.  
62 Rat  
63 First colonial printer  
64 Age group  
65 Mind drugs: Abbr.

12 French weapon  
13 Evening or dog  
18 Drug plant  
23 Ibsen character  
25 Estimated  
26 Chemical compound  
27 Seasonal time  
28 Road-entrance sign  
29 Ward off  
30 Arden  
31 Brawl  
34 Rhea's relative  
40 Cat or twin  
41 Doctor's order  
42 Containers for 58  
43 French  
44 Gorge — of month  
45 "That's — of balcony"  
46 Relative of a top  
47 Saratoga or Silver  
48 Relaxes  
49 African antelope  
50 "Where —?"  
51 Mat. days  
52 Subjugate  
53 Endurance  
54 Front-carrying time

10-11 12 13  
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57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

4/16/76

# Is there an ideal skin age or skin type for the face lift?

Is there an ideal skin age or skin type for the face lift?  
(Page 22 of book)

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SLEDDED TRADWINDS  
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AMIGLADIA TERNIA  
CLAR LAO TERNIA  
BRASSTICKS BIANCA  
ALEC TRAINS BNEA  
HEARTY STRINGS  
HUMOROUS TREAT  
FOOTLITE AMATEUR  
TOLLE WERS

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## Watchdog Wanted...

Who watches the watchdogs? The question is as ancient as Plato and as modern as the Central Intelligence Agency. It is never easily answered, as the members of the United States Senate are once again discovering.

Two months ago, the Committee on Government Operations approved unanimously a resolution to establish a Senate Intelligence Committee which would have budgetary authority and legislative supervision over the C.I.A., the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the various military intelligence agencies. The new committee would be composed of six majority and five minority members, none of whom could serve for more than six years.

The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee, which held its own hearings and was supposed to report by March 20, but that deadline has twice been extended, most recently until April 30. The delays are not accidental. Behind the scenes, there is much pulling and hauling by various existing committees that would lose power to the new committee.

The Judiciary Committee is reluctant to yield control over the F.B.I. The Foreign Relations Committee fears that it would lose out on information from the C.I.A. because of the existence of a new, rival committee. The most powerful resistance, however, comes from the Armed Services Committee, whose senior members have for more than two decades provided such feeble legislative supervision as the C.I.A. and military intelligence have received.

## ...Mission for Congress

The revelations of the select committee chaired by Senator Frank Church, Idaho Democrat, last year made it clear that the status quo with regard to Congress and the intelligence agencies must not continue. If Congress fails to tighten its controls, the public will regard this as an extraordinary dereliction of duty. In his comment to the nation's editors yesterday, C.I.A. Director Bush described reforms in the internal organization of the agency, made by executive order, designed to prevent such abuses as have occurred in the past. However, C.I.A. accountability to the public can, we believe, best be achieved through a Congressional committee armed with control over the agency's budget.

There are three desiderata for reform:

• There has to be an independent committee whose members are prepared to devote much time to conscientious supervision. This cannot be a hurried, part-time, secondary assignment for members who are already too busy with major committee chairmanships.

• Second, the committee has to have financial responsibility for the agencies if its authority is to be respected.

• Third, members should rotate their service to avoid becoming too friendly with the people in the agencies. As experience shows, the "old boy" network produces sleepy watchdogs.

Ideally, there would be a joint House-Senate committee. But in view of the turmoil in the House over the report of the committee headed by Representative Otis Pike, New York Democrat, the Senate understandably decided to proceed on its own. It is surely within the political inventiveness of Congress to devise a committee and reasonable procedures that would reconcile the intelligence agencies' need for secrecy and discretion with a constitutional democracy's requirement of full accountability.

The good work begun by the Church and Pike committees must not now be lost in House turmoil or Senate intrigue.

## Foreign Policy Debate

In their remarks before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington this week, Secretary of State Kissinger and three of his most articulate critics launched what could become a highly timely and useful foreign policy debate in this election year. The format was not a debate but a separate address by the Secretary after a panel discussion among three former high-ranking officials in Democratic administrations—George W. Ball, Paul C. Warnke and Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The inevitable emphasis on the differences between Mr. Kissinger and his critics should not obscure their wide area of agreement on the basic goals of American policy. None of the critics—if he should replace Mr. Kissinger under a Democratic President next year—would abandon the quest for détente with the Soviet Union. Nor does any of the three favor or want to encourage in any way the entry of Communists into the Government of Italy.

What bothers the critics is not Mr. Kissinger's policy aims but his style and tactics. The style is intensely personal, with the Secretary relying on a very few trusted aides and ignoring or keeping in the dark the bulk of professional State Department advisers. The Kissinger tactics often reflect an obsession with Soviet conduct, to the exclusion of other factors relevant in such situations as Cyprus and Angola, and a tendency publicly to berate Congress for setbacks more attributable to his own errors of judgment.

As regards Italy, the critics question the wisdom of Mr. Kissinger's frequent public warnings against admitting Communists to the national government, coupled with threats of a breakup of the Atlantic Alliance and an American withdrawal from Europe if this advice should be ignored. They would not regard as automatically fatal for NATO the participation in a coalition government of an Italian Communist party that has often demonstrated its independence of Moscow.

If the Communists do enter the Italian Cabinet, the

critics say, the United States and its European partners will have to live with the situation and shore up the alliance as best they can. On that basis, it makes no sense to threaten destruction of NATO and an American pullout. Mr. Kissinger now seems to concede the point, saying that if the Communists come in, "We will have to deal with that outcome."

In an imperfect and dangerous world, a Secretary of State is always a handy target for criticism; especially in an election year. It was not lost on the editors that each of Mr. Kissinger's critics has been mentioned as a possible Secretary of State in a Democratic administration and that all three have given advice on foreign policy to one or more of the Democratic Presidential aspirants.

Yet, all three are distinguished students of foreign policy with impressive records of public service. If the campaign debate on foreign policy could be kept at the level achieved by both Mr. Kissinger and his critics before the A.S.N.E., that debate would serve the nation exceedingly well.

## Picket-Line Tyranny

The three major active candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination cast doubt on both their judgment and their political courage by surrendering mindlessly this week to the keep-out tyranny of pickets involved in a labor-management dispute that had nothing whatever to do with the group all three had promised to address or even with the hotel in which the group was meeting.

They had a duty to honor their commitment, irrespective of any knowledge that shortly before their scheduled appearance a Federal judge had ordered the pickets away from the main entrance in response to charges of illegal secondary boycott filed by the meeting's sponsor, the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The day is long past when Americans automatically accept a picket line as an uncrossable blockade without concern for its merits or legitimacy. Even among lifelong unionists working in a struck enterprise, the picket line is not always viewed as sacrosanct.

Members of other unions walk past pickets to perform their regular duties, as indeed they are doing now in the very dispute that prompted picketing of the editors' convention in Washington—the strike of unionized television technicians against the National Broadcasting Company. So scrambled are the lines of conflict at NBC itself that one of those directly embroiled—Leonard Probst, whose dual role as critic and producer makes him a member of two unions—has received clearance from strikers and company alike to continue his work as play reviewer while also marching on the picket line.

When complexities of this kind abound in the whole realm of industrial relations, it is preposterous for Presidential candidates to view a secondary picket line established for the primary purpose of embarrassing them and other politicians as something they dare not cross for fear of being branded "anti-labor." The meek submission to such coercion by Messrs. Carter, Jackson and Udall is politics at its flabbiest.

## Unraveling in Albany

The Legislature's override of Governor Carey's veto of the Stavisky-Goodman bill represents a setback both for the Governor and for orderly government in New York that transcends the substantial problems the bill could create for New York City.

Court action or compromise will probably ease the immediate threat presented to the city's fiscal plan by the bill's rigid requirement that the city devote a fixed proportion of its budget to education. Unfortunately, the executive-legislative split that has been exposed and exacerbated by the first veto override in 104 years may not be so easily resolved. It could adversely affect the future of both state and city.

As one Albany Democrat put it: "That wasn't just the overriding of a veto. It was the unraveling of an institutional structure, of a party structure. You can't keep going in an atmosphere like this."

Much of the blame for the impasse lies with legislators and legislative leaders incredibly slow to recognize either the depth or the long-term implications of, the persisting fiscal crises facing both New York City and State. Members of both parties in both houses have insisted on playing old political games which the new situation renders intolerable. That was reflected in their inexcusable repassage of a bill which many privately acknowledged was unsound and potentially devastating.

Legislative wrongs, however, do not necessarily signify a gubernatorial right. The Governor's aide who claimed a "moral victory" in the Stavisky defeat because "we were right . . . we fought the good fight" reflected an executive arrogance that has contributed substantially to the poisoned atmosphere in Albany.

Even legislators sympathetic to the Governor's cause in the Stavisky fight have complained that Mr. Carey treated them, as well as negotiators for the Board of Education and teachers, with a highhandedness bordering on contempt. Such complaints about the attitude of the Governor and his aides are not new from legislators or even from members of Mr. Carey's own Cabinet.

The Governor has been under extraordinary pressure ever since he took office. An unending series of crises, which he has generally handled with skill and courage, has left him with little time or resources for amenities. Nevertheless, as he acknowledged in his State of the State Message last year, the Governor cannot govern alone. He must win legislative support to meet the new crises that lie ahead for a state and city that still totter on the brink of bankruptcy. That support is not likely to be forthcoming unless the Governor and his aides make a more determined effort to communicate with and gain the confidence of lawmakers and their leaders.

# Letters to the Editor

## If the Government Breaks Up Big Oil

To the Editor:

I urge you and your readers to take unequivocal stands against any legislation in the Congress calling for divestiture of the major oil companies.

Here are my reasons: However sincere the proponents of oil company divestiture may be, I am nevertheless convinced that this legislation amounts to a fraud on the public. The principal selling point for divestiture seems to be the hope that resulting increases in competition will bring lower oil prices. But prices can only go down if an industry either enjoys excess profits or can lower its costs in some manner; otherwise, bankruptcy becomes a distinct possibility.

As I understand it, the audited profits of the major oil companies are running quite consistently at levels less than 2 cents a gallon on products sold. This indicates to me that there is little or no excess profit. Suppose this profit were to be totally wiped out by, say, a 2-cent price reduction. The public would, of course, benefit by just that much, but such a saving would be hardly noticeable to the average consumer. On the other hand, the oil companies would be dealt a mortal blow, and, without any profit, would be clearly unable to continue to operate satisfactorily, much less expand to meet growing requirements vital to our economy.

As to cost cutting, I believe it true that the oil companies have a long-established record of cost efficiency.

So it seems unlikely that much can be gained or saved here. By the same token it seems quite obvious that breaking up the oil companies can only decrease rather than increase their cost efficiency. A great deal of confusion would be inevitable. Even after this gets sorted out, it is evident, to me at least, that the various parts could not possibly do the whole job as efficiently when separate as they do now when integrated.

If divestiture were to occur, it follows that, since profits cannot go down to any appreciable extent and costs will only increase, all this must surely result in higher oil prices. These the public will have to pay because we cannot do without the products which only the oil companies (whether broken up or integrated) can supply.

A final point is that I believe the energy crisis is real and not contrived, especially in regard to meeting America's needs from its own domestic sources. We do indeed require all the oil we can produce here at home. Most certainly a break-up of the oil companies, with its attendant confusion and uncertainty in capital structures and financing, etc., will for a long time to come have a negative influence on oil discovery and production. This we can certainly do without as it will only serve to make us more dependent than ever on foreign oil.

S. KENDALL GOLD  
Greenwich, Conn., April 5, 1976

## Of Doctors and Quotas

To the Editor:

The Federal scholarships program by Senator Kennedy are aimed mainly at improving the distribution of medical care. They could improve its quality, since they broaden the pool from which candidates might be selected. Unfortunately, however, the Senator seems to visualize a different role for the scholarships.

Thus, in his letter of March 31, stated that "for every American who gains admission to medical school, three are turned away. And they are all qualified."

This assertion seems to suggest admission is more a political than an earned responsibility. For one who has passed certain criteria in any college can apply to any medical school. Acceptance of this criterion of "qualified," in place of the traditional "most qualified," would have an enormous impact on medical education. Every medical educator is that intellectual competence (and other qualifications) varies among candidates. Moreover, advanced medical science increases its importance. Since consumers judge this quality well, medical schools have a particularly deep non-sponsibility.

The Senator further comments (March 21) that 37 percent of medical students come from the bottom 12 percent, superficially this looks proof for a large inequity. Arrogance do arise, from financial rigors, biased members of admission committees and human fallibility.

But while we should try to eliminate these factors, we cannot predict much of the cited disparity the count for: The uneven social tribulation of the relevant ability; another factor, and possibly a one. Academic performance is strongly correlated with socioeconomic class, our society, whatever be the reason and however painful that fact conscientious educator can improve performance in assessing ability.

Socioeconomic quotas for medical school admissions may have appeal, but they would undermine commitment to excellence, in a fashion that is responsible for human lives. And incompetent practice serious part of our current medical problem, though it is less visible to the public than inadequate ability and excessive costs. Political medical school admissions not help solve the problem of quality.

BERNARD D. DAVIS,  
Adele Lehman Professor of Basic Physiology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, April 9,

To the Editor:

Steven Muller's reply to Senator Kennedy on the management of medical education [letter March 28] to me based on two fundamental conceptions:

• Surely there is no incompatibility between high standards for admission and broadening the economic base, logic would suggest that broader the base, the greater the probability to select superior students.

Clearly, medical students are entitled to compete for graduate positions in the specialties of choice, and to be selected on the basis of professional criteria. But to specialty training opportunities available by filling reserved slots with regard to the projected need for our kinds of specialists is as unworkable as it would be to train 747 pilots without regard to the number of in service. The only difference: that it costs a good deal more to train a specialist than it does to train a pilot, and surplus specialists, surplus pilots, manage to generate fees and charges.

One set of proposals to deal with this second problem is contained in the recently released study by Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, which I have the privilege of chairing. Whatever approach is taken, however, it recognize the direct public interest in the distribution of medical residents as the key determinant in the distribution of medical specialties.

ADAM YARMOLIN  
Boston, March 31,  
The writer is Ralph Waldo Emerson Professor of the University of Massachusetts.

To the Editor:

I wish to express my indignation at Gilbert Shawn's letter [April 6] in which he said he would stop smoking in taxicabs as soon as they stopped polluting the air. If Mr. Shawn is so incensed by the taxi exhaust, why is he riding in cabs at all? He should take a bus or subway, or, better yet, walk. Besides, why should cars stop polluting before the smoker does when cars are so much more necessary and irreplaceable?

AMY ROPEZ  
Ninth-Grade Student  
Summit, N.J., April 6, 1976

## Welfare Quid Pro Quo

One needs only to drive south the Harlem River Drive past the Street Welfare Center to understand the extent to which New York is ailing. Here one is unwelcomed by the appalling sight of a "lawn" necessarily littered with hundreds of pieces of trash. In these times of tailed environmental services, might not be sensible to require a minimum contribution to New York City welfare recipients. Perhaps a piece of collected garbage could serve as an exchange for the welfare check.

LESLIE E.  
New York, April 7,

## Taxes and Civilization

Some of us last-minute filers, find we must send a check along with our returns instead of receiving a refund, may find consolation in Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.'s about taxes in a 1904 Supreme Court decision (Compania de Tabacos v. Lecter, 375 U.S. 87, 100): "Taxes what we pay for civilized society." But then we might ask: What is civilized about our tax-paying 300 72 years later? HARRY GOLDSMID  
Upper Montclair, N.J., April 7, 1976

## My Lai Trial Lessons

To the Editor:

Yale Law Professors Burke Marshall and Joseph Goldstein have offered a flawed analysis of the My Lai incident (April 2 Op-Ed).

A cornerstone of their analysis is that the American military intentionally botched the My Lai prosecution. But it is my impression, based on my experience as special assistant to the prosecutor in one of the My Lai courts-martial, that the My Lai prosecutors were given a free hand in preparing and trying their cases. So far as I am aware, there was no command interference of any kind with our prosecution. There were no orders to soft-peddle. I strongly suspect that prosecutions of the other My Lai cases were similarly unhampered.

Ironically, the acquittal in our case was due not to military interference but, in all probability, to Congressional interference. Congress refused to allow defense counsel to inspect pretrial testimony given to a Congressional subcommittee by prospective Government witnesses. As a result, the military judge in our case precluded the prosecution from calling those witnesses. Relying mainly on this Congressional interference, Lieutenant Calley's lawyers asked the U.S. Supreme Court to reverse Calley's conviction, but that court refused to hear the appeal.

Thus it is doubly ironic for the professors to propose to start to correct the military's alleged indifference to war crimes by a study through, of all things, a Congressional committee.



Finally, the specific cure advanced by the professors—trial of war crimes in Federal courts—would require juries of civilians, whereas military tribunals can offer juries composed of combat veterans with a better understanding of the actual conditions under which the alleged offense occurred.

The problems raised by the My Lai incident are serious and do warrant careful consideration, not hitherto, overbroad and unjustified attacks on the military justice system.

DANIEL J. KORNSTEIN  
New York, April 5, 1976

The writer is a member of the Committee on Military Justice and Military Affairs of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

## Reagan and the Canal

To the Editor:

In his national television speech on the evening of March 31, Governor Reagan devoted several paragraphs to "our ownership of the Panama Canal Zone." He said, "The Canal Zone is not a colonial possession. It is not a long-term lease. It is sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase."

This statement is simply wrong, and it is none the less wrong for reflecting an illusion that is widely shared. It is inconsistent with the facts of history and with the law.

Under the terms of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, the Republic of Panama granted to the United States "all the rights, power and authority within the zone . . . which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory . . . to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority." Sovereignty thus remained in Panama; its exercise was granted to the United States.

It was John Hay a year later who first spoke of "titular sovereignty" as remaining in Panama. In 1908 William Howard Taft said in testimony before a Congressional committee that the Treaty of 1903 "is peculiar in not conferring sovereignty directly upon the United States" and that "titular sovereignty is reserved in the Panamanian Government." The U.S.-Panama Treaty of 1936 referred to the Canal Zone as "territory of the Republic of Panama

under the jurisdiction of the United States of America."

When President Kennedy decided in 1962 to fly the Panamanian flag over the Canal Zone, he did so in order to provide "visual evidence of Panama's titular sovereignty" over the Canal Zone.

What Governor Reagan said flies in the face of seventy years of history. If the position of the Canal Zone is no different from that of Alaska and of the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase—as he asserts—he has just recognized Soviet sovereignty over Alaska and French sovereignty over a large portion of the continental territory of the United States. The reality is that Alaska and the states carved out of the Louisiana Purchase are sovereign territory of the United States. The Panama Canal Zone is not.

R. R. BAXTER  
Professor of Law, Harvard  
Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1976

## To Smoke in a Cab

To the Editor:

I wish to express my indignation at Gilbert Shawn's letter [April 6] in which he said he would stop smoking in taxicabs as soon as they stopped polluting the air. If Mr. Shawn is so incensed by the taxi exhaust, why is he riding in cabs at all? He should take a bus or subway, or, better yet, walk. Besides, why should cars stop polluting before the smoker does when cars are so much more necessary and irreplaceable?

AMY ROPEZ  
Ninth-Grade Student  
Summit, N.J., April 6, 1976

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صكنا من الامل

# On the Hearst Trial

By Robert Jay Lifton

NEW HAVEN—No psychiatric testimony can determine legal guilt or innocence—that is a matter for juries. Or can anyone deny the formidable problems in the use of psychiatry in a courtroom. The adversary process is very nature pits witness against witness, expert or otherwise, and rigidly virtually all testimony.

Yet in the Patricia Hearst case there are two fundamental matters which psychological testimony did speak. The first had to do with the existence of not just coercion in a legal sense but a coercive process that could have had a bearing on Patricia Hearst's state of mind in the 74 robbery of a branch of the First National Bank and on the crucial question of her voluntary or involuntary participation in that crime.

Of course her treatment by the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army is not exactly the same as that of Milan or military prisoners who made false confessions while in Chinese Communist hands, or of Japanese intellectuals jailed in the 1930's and 40's who renounced their leftist views in favor of superpatriotic fascism.

But the crude process to which she was subjected during her first two months in captivity—and this is the important point—contained the main features of all such inquisitorial projects, whether applied by totalitarian political groups, by persecutory religious, or by policemen the world over.

There was the absolutely controlled environment in which victimizers would mount a series of physical and psychological assaults on the self—the victim angrily accused of being some form of "enemy of the people," retained repeatedly with death, mutilated further through combinations of physical duress (bonds, blindfold or other restraints), isolation, and a general message that he or she is a nonperson.

There was intense manipulation of guilt, an extreme form of "blaming the victim," who is continuously accused of being responsible for his plight and made to "confess" to various kinds of actions and feelings, so that the eventual confession combines elements of truth, distortion and falsehood.

There was the achievement of a breaking point, involving severe death anxiety—guilt that has to do with actual dying, as well as being severed from all previous human connection and annihilated as a person to the point of feeling as if already dead—

all this inducing in the victim a willingness to do anything that will bring relief and permit him to stay alive.

There was the message from the victimizers of how that might be done—the offer to the now hopelessly dependent victim of some form of "leniency," of an improvement in one's situation.

With Patricia Hearst, that sequence went from a "stay and fight or else die" threat to an "invitation" to join the Symbionese Liberation Army. Having been kept mostly blindfolded in closets for these two months, for that "choice" she had not yet seen her captors' faces except for a few moments during the kidnapping.

There was the process of self-betrayal—the imposed burning of bridges, through not only self-denunciation but denunciation of family, friends and former associates.

For Patricia Hearst that function was served by the Symbionese Liberation Army tapes, obtained under this kind of duress with most of the words provided by her captors. Her ultimate self-betrayal was her participation in the bank robbery two weeks after the removal of her blindfold and her release from the closet. She understood that participation to be her only means of survival, and her captors under-

stood it as a way to demonstrate to the world (by placing her before the bank camera) their dramatic achievement in having "won over" to their cause this daughter of the ruling class.

Finally, as a pervasive element in this kind of coercive persuasion, there was the dispensing of existence by victimizers—their clear message that they possessed, and would act upon, the right to determine who would live and who would die.

Within that totally controlled environment, hearing boasts of the murder of Marcus Foster, the black superintendent of schools in Oakland, and talk of cyanide bullets, Patricia Hearst had no reason to doubt that message, and every reason to find a way of getting herself put in the category of those permitted to live.

A second issue for psychological testimony, so difficult for this jury to understand, is the forward movement of motivation and behavior.

From this standpoint, the kidnapping and the two months of terrifying coercion help one understand Miss Hearst's state of mind during the bank robbery. And the bank robbery itself, experienced as a final burning of bridges or self-betrayal—as confirmed by then Attorney General William B. Saxbe's statement that Patricia Hearst was no more than "a common criminal"—contributed crucially to her internalization of the group's authority and her further involvement in its drills and exercises as the only form of existence available to her.

In the same sense one must consider the early coercion, the bank robbery itself, and the month of intense group pressure that followed if one is to understand her firing of weapons at Mel's Sporting Goods Store in Los Angeles; her compliant behavior with William and Emily Harris and others following the killing of most of the other S.L.A. members; and her inability to flee when she appeared to have the opportunity to do so.

What I am saying does not alter the necessity of making legal judgments. But my psychological point is the fallacy of reasoning backward, of gauging her state of mind in the bank on the basis of the Mel's Sporting Goods Store incident, or of her failure to contact her parents months later.

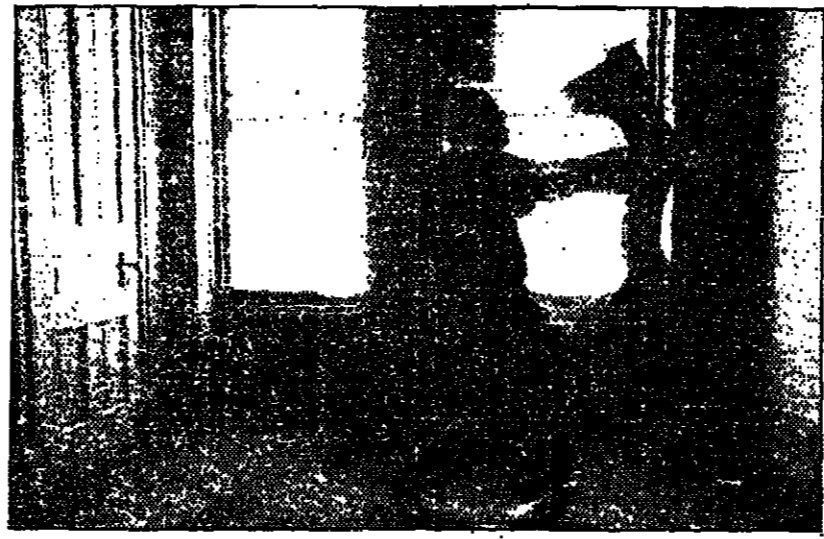
Nor can one gauge her state of mind in the bank on the basis of what was said and not said concerning her relationship with Willie Wolfe, an S.L.A. member.

Unfortunately, the ambiguities of that relationship did not come out in the legal process—its forced initiation in the closet, and its later mixture of protection, affection and resentment, always in the continuing context of coercion. The resentment was to turn to rage as Miss Hearst began to recognize how much she had been manipulated by the group in general and humiliated by this relationship in particular.

The whole recovery process has been much too easily dismissed. In my experience with people who have undergone extreme trauma and coercive procedures, there is always a difficult struggle toward understanding what has happened to one, and part of the recovery process is the victim's emerging anger at his former victimizers.

To dismiss all this as F. Lee Bailey's "brainwashing" and equate that with "S.L.A. brainwashing" is to seek a simplistic plague-on-both-your-houses formula at the expense of much more troubling and painful actualities.

For it is quite disturbing to consider how fragile an instrument the mind can be. A group sufficiently motivated and focused on a particular person can, in most cases without too much difficulty, break that person down, and produce compliant behavior and participation in virtually any enterprise. It is much more difficult to reconstruct a mind and bring about genuine and lasting ideological con-



Donna Michaels

version to a world view or way of life alien to that of the victim. Miss Hearst's last expressions of defiance around the time of her arrest, followed by profound confusion about her entire experience, were typical of the sequence I and others have observed after processes of severe "thought reform" or coercive persuasion.

So were her manifestations of a traumatic syndrome, consisting of continuing inner terror and fear of her former captors, protracted numbing, feelings of unreality and depersonalization, tearfulness, impaired but gradually improving recall of events, and strongly emerging anger, with all symptoms specifically related to the recent traumatic experience.

The big difference in her case was the kind of activity she had been forced into. Nor can one ignore the mixture of dissociation (for a period of weeks or months following the Los Angeles police shootout that killed six S.L.A. members she was described as withdrawn to the point of being almost mute), confused role-playing, and isolated and ambivalent group-belonging in the entire sad sequence.

Can we not ask that legal resolution of such matters be informed by psychological understanding and moral compassion?

My plea is by no means for greater psychiatric prominence in the courtroom, but rather for ways in which our legal processes can take into account such coercive procedures and the body of work by historians, sociologists, and psychologists, as well as psychiatrists that exists in relationship to them.

These issues extend far beyond the

destiny of Patricia Hearst, and even of the rights of legal defendants in general. Most simply, they have to do with human beings—any human beings—being victimized by others. This is a question for everyone, but especially for those of us committed to humane forms of social change.

Robert Jay Lifton, professor of psychiatry at Yale and author of the forthcoming book "The Life of the Self" was a defense witness at the trial of Patricia Hearst.

# The Great Nondebate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, April 15—We are supposed to be having another "Great Debate" on American foreign policy here these days—"Whither America in the World?"—but you should not be deceived. It is mainly campaign rhetoric from candidates who have no chance of replacing President Ford in the White House, and from ambitious, talented men interested in replacing Henry Kissinger in the State Department.

There are three men seeking the Presidency who might very well change the strategic concepts that have dominated American foreign policy since the last World War—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and Senator Henry Jackson of Washington.

But George Wallace is finished and knows it, and Ronald Reagan is almost certainly finished and doesn't know it. Scoop Jackson and Mo Udall will probably be kept alive by the labor unions in the Pennsylvania primary in the hope of stopping Jimmy Carter and nominating Hubert Humphrey, but this is a holding operation. The Democratic race is coming down to a choice between Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Carter, neither of whom is likely to change anything but the tactics and style of the nation's foreign policy.

On a different level, we have been hearing some interesting foreign policy criticisms here recently by three experienced Democrats: George Ball, former Under Secretary of State, Paul C. Warnke, former Assistant Secretary of Defense, and Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, a former member of the State Department's policy planning staff.

All three are being consulted occasionally by Mr. Carter, Mr. Humphrey, and other Democratic hopefuls, but they don't agree with Mr. Reagan or Mr. Wallace on the nation's foreign policy, or even with each other.

They are being identified in the press as "Democratic Party spokesmen," but there is no Democratic Party foreign policy, there is no Democratic "plan" to oppose the Administration's foreign policy, and until they get a candidate, there really is no Democratic Party in terms of a different foreign policy.

These men are all saying some interesting things about Henry Kissinger. They object to his secrecy, his emphasis on United States Soviet policy, his step-by-step diplomacy in the Middle East, his past record in Southeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, Angola, Cuba and the rest of the developing world, but their complaints

are more on timing, tactics, and priorities than on substance.

The surprising thing in this so-called foreign policy debate is that the Democrats would want to get involved in it. Domestic policy is their main issue and best hope to regain the Presidency. If they nominate Mr. Carter, they are not likely to emphasize foreign policy, since he is less experienced in that field than any other. And if they nominate Mr. Humphrey, he will be the last to criticize Mr. Kissinger, since he is the Secretary of State's most reliable supporter in the Senate Democratic majority.

The danger is that all this thrashing around may get more attention abroad than it deserves. Soviet officials, who should know better, seem to have taken President Ford's banishment of the word "détente" seriously. The Chinese, who assured Mr. Kissinger personally that Teng Hsiao-ping would remain in power as a symbol of Chou En-lai's policy of cooperation with the

## WASHINGTON

United States, have now replaced him with Hua Kuo-feng, whose policy and background are virtually unknown to Mr. Kissinger or anybody else here.

Probably the shake-up in Peking is mainly domestic, but nobody here knows. What is known is that the Chinese have a more serious problem of political succession than we have, and that there is a faction in that country favoring a restoration of the Sino-Soviet alliance, rather than the moderate policy of limited cooperation with the West.

In the United States, we may not take these campaign arguments over foreign policy very seriously, but any doubt about the consistency of American foreign policy influences events in countries like Italy, the Middle East, and Latin America, where changes of government generally produce more changes than they do here.

If there is a real debate here, it is about Henry Kissinger and not about the future direction of American foreign policy, and this has limited significance, since Mr. Kissinger, like Messrs. Wallace, Reagan and Jackson, is on his way out. It is too late in the campaign to replace him, and even his detractors have no suggestion about whom to replace him with, except maybe themselves.

So the chances are that we'll get through this year's election without any major change in the nation's foreign policy or in the political or military balance of power in the world, but this depends on an accurate assessment of what is going on here. It is not a major reassessment of American foreign policy, but a political and personal argument—nothing more.

# The Oldest Dilemma

IN THE NATION

By Tom Wicker

New York City is threatened not so by bankruptcy but also, to hear any New Yorkers tell it, by prostitution. And in fact there's no doubt at the city's numerous streetwalkers have been moving out from their usual haunts around Times Square to quieter, more nearly residential neighborhoods.

This has evoked anger and opposition from good citizens who might linearly take a relaxed view of prostitution, porno houses and massage parlors in the bright-light areas of midtown, and it poses a problem for those who persist in believing that institutional rights are not supposed to yield to outrage and inconvenience. Now this oldest dilemma—how to deal with the oldest profession, without offending either individual rights or the interests of society—has been renewed by the New York police response to a legal challenge against the practice of "sweep" arrests.

Under the so-called "sweep" policy, police make massive numbers of arrests of women suspected of being streetwalkers, searched them, booked on on disorderly conduct or loitering charges, and held them briefly or overnight. Then, ordinarily, the women would be routinely dismissed the women released—perhaps to be picked up again in the next sweep. During 1973, in midtown Manhattan, there were more than 17,000 arrests. In Manhattan, there were 27 in 1974; and in the first eleven months of 1975, more than 35,000. All a few cases were dismissed for lack of evidence of direct solicitation which is hard to obtain.

One such arrest on the evening of 7, 1975, was of a young woman named Ana Maria Dominguez, who was not a prostitute but who was waiting at the corner of Broad-

way and West 84th Street for a friend to call for her in a taxi. But she was held overnight as if she were a streetwalker and now has filed a suit, not only for personal damages, but as a class action on behalf of all women who have been arrested or who may be arrested in such a sweep. The suit demanded relief from what it contends is an unconstitutional practice.

While the suit is pending, the police have suspended the policy of "sweep" arrests. The arrest of any prostitute now apparently will result from evidence of solicitation, and the case will be taken to trial. The result is that the streetwalkers know arrest is much less likely now and, as one police official put it, "the streets are filling up with them." That, in turn, makes public protest the more powerful.

Nevertheless, there is good reason not to return to the "sweep" policy. Such arrests often resulted not from criminal behavior, but from mere suspicion that it was about to be committed. They were directed exclusively at women, not at the men who might approach them or the pimps who put them on the streets. The streetwalker victims were disproportionately black and Hispanic women as compared to all those engaged in prostitution.

The costs, moreover, were astronomical—\$175 per arrest, according to a study of a similar policy carried out in San Francisco, and at least \$100 per arrest in New York, with estimates ranging as high as \$285 per arrest. The results, in terms of getting the women off the streets more than briefly, were minimal; and they greatly

enhanced the economic power of pimps, who put up bail money, paid fines and hired lawyers. The women involved were that much further indebted to their pimps.

A somewhat different approach has been proposed by Senate Minority Leader Manfred Ohrenstein. It would permit the police to arrest "johns"—the men who buy streetwalkers' services—and women suspected of loitering for purposes of prostitution if the officer had strong indications they were "soliciting." Stiff sentences would be mandated for repeat offenders.

This bill is strongly supported in many affected neighborhoods but it, too, raises problems of the rights of those to be arrested; the state's last antiloitering law was declared unconstitutional as granting "virtually unfettered discretion" to the police. The sentencing provisions would make guilty pleas less likely and probably would burden the courts with numerous prostitution trials. The costs, both in money and in police time and manpower, would be great, and pimp power would be boosted again, since the women's needs for bail and lawyers would be greater.

"Legalizing" prostitution, as is done in Arizona and Nevada, offers advantages of licensing and control, but obviously would be politically difficult. But merely "decriminalizing" would make prostitutes subject to arrest only if charges were brought against them by someone annoyed or injured by their solicitations, or otherwise victimized criminally. The advantage of that approach is that it might break the pimp system by reducing the women's needs for bail and lawyers, and that might more nearly eliminate street-walking than anything else.

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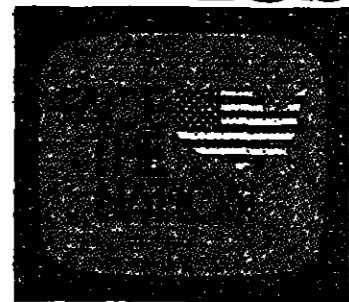
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CBS NEWS

# Carter Is Said to Possess A Slim Pennsylvania Lead

## But Political and Labor Leaders Form a Coalition to Stop Him in Primary in the Hope of Helping Humphrey

By R. W. APPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 15—Jimmy Carter appears to have built a fragile lead over his two main rivals for the Democratic Presidential nomination in Pennsylvania's possibly decisive April 27 primary.

But a potent coalition of political and labor leaders is striving to stop the former Georgia Governor in the hope of keeping alive the chances of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, a great favorite here. Mr. Carter may be able to hang on to win the preferential contest, but he is in danger of losing the separate but equally vital delegate elections.

A number of Democrats believe that if Mr. Carter can win a clear victory here, it will be difficult to deny him the nomination. If on the other hand, his showing is poor or mixed, they feel that the race is likely to remain open until the Democratic convention.

"If he comes out of this state with a big win," said Peter J. Camiel, the Philadelphia Democratic Chairman, "Carter will have so much steam, he'll flatten everyone."

Mr. Carter's principal rivals, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, have as much at stake here as he does. A defeat for Mr. Jackson would seriously dent his big-state strategy, a defeat for Mr. Udall, who has lost every primary he has entered, would almost surely end his hopes for nomination.

**Factors Are Listed**

Pennsylvania's importance grows out of a number of factors:

It has the first primary in which the drastically reduced field of major contenders meets on relatively even terms, with no distorting influences such as Wisconsin's unusual liberalism or New York's unusual concentration of Jewish voters; it is the third-largest state, and its primary precedes a portion of the political calendar favorable to Mr. Carter.

With their usual predilection for hyperbole, Democratic politicians are describing the Pennsylvania contest as "Big Casino," "the Armageddon of 1976" and "the twilight of the O.K. Corral."

Ironically, however, it comes at a time when all the Democrats are critically short of funds and in a place where no one has built an extensive personal organization. In a way, it is like a World Series for which neither team has nearly enough time for rest or practice.

"In this situation," said William Brawley, a national organizer for Mr. Jackson, "with nobody able to do much advertising, you have to think that our support from organization Democrats is going to give us a substantial edge."

Carter supporters hope that the sheer velocity of his campaign, imparted by six primary victories, will compensate for structural weaknesses. Mr. Udall, with neither momentum nor organization, seems destined to finish third.

**Ballot Is Confusing**

The Pennsylvania ballot is a confusing one, with delegate candidates pledged to one candidate intermixed in the listings with those pledged to others. In the 53 state senatorial districts, which will choose 134 delegates, no fewer than 1,102 delegate candidates are listed on the ballot. (The 44 other Pennsylvania delegates will be chosen at large, allocated in strict proportion to strength in districts.)

First position on the ballot, which is determined by lot, can be an important factor in such confusion.

The Democratic vote in Pennsylvania—a state with a higher concentration of blue-collar average education and income than most key battlegrounds—has been centered in two large cities, Pittsburgh in the southwest and Philadelphia in the southeast.

There are smaller clusters of voters around Erie in the northwest, Harrisburg in central Pennsylvania and aging Scranton and Wilkes-Barre in the northeast.

In Pennsylvania, voting for state and national candidates is influenced by local political circumstances. It does not much matter in San Francisco whom the Mayor supports, but it does in Philadelphia. It does not much matter in Cleveland whom union leaders support, but it does in Pittsburgh.

**Rolls Are Taken**

Public opinion polls taken in the last 10 days indicate that Mr. Carter leads in the preferential contest. One such survey, taken by Patrick Caddell for Mr. Carter, covered the entire state. Mr. Caddell did not disclose the size of the sample.

Another poll, taken by Nell Euliano, an Erie computer specialist, covered only 10 western counties. His survey, for which 1,800 Democrats were interviewed, showed Mr. Carter leading Mr. Jackson 57 percent to 22. Only a month ago, Mr. Carter was trailing.

But none of the polls deal

with the delegate contest, where the pro-Humphrey coalition is concentrating its efforts and where it appears to be the strongest.

At a meeting last Sunday in Harrisburg, key Jackson operatives met with Denis E. Thieman, the state democratic chairman, and with major labor leaders to plot a strategy to stop Mr. Carter. They agreed to back Jackson delegates where they had a good chance to win, but to support uncommitted delegates or delegates pledged to Gov. Milton I. Shapp, who has withdrawn from the race, in other areas.

Mr. Thieman's participation signaled the tacit support of Mr. Shapp for the effort. He has long been an admirer of Mr. Humphrey and, like many governors, came to suspect Mr. Carter's motivations when he was Governor of Georgia. "Besides that," one of Mr. Shapp's intimates said, "the Governor obviously had to ask himself, which of these guys is most likely to offer me a job in Washington? The answer to that question obviously isn't Carter."

The coalition is particularly strong in Philadelphia, where Mayor Frank L. Rizzo is expected to deliver most of the delegates. It is weaker in Pittsburgh, where Mayor Peter Flaherty is a Carter man, but could be strengthened this weekend when I. W. Abel, President of the steelworkers' union, is expected to announce his support of Mr. Jackson.

Jackson campaign strategists insist that they are trying to nominate Mr. Jackson, not stop Mr. Carter or help Mr. Humphrey. They point out that key supporters, such as former Gov. George M. Leader, who was for Mr. Humphrey four years ago, announced for Mr. Jackson months ago, before Mr. Carter was a factor.



A Secret Service man keeping a well-wisher at handshake's length from Representative Morris K. Udall as the candidate campaigned in Louisville Wednesday.

# A Fund Shortage Hurting Jackson Plans

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

continued realistic campaign efforts, but the Supreme Court ruled in January that the commission had been established unconstitutionally. The ruling ended its ability to disperse matching funds until it is reconstituted to meet the Court's objections.

Late in March, an enthusiastic Jackson aide said: "We've got bokens in April — New York and Pennsylvania."

The implication was that Mr. Jackson would easily win the primaries in those populous and important industrial states, thereby blunting the effect of Mr. Carter's string of early victories, which was broken only by Senator Jackson's win in Massachusetts, where the Georgian finished fourth.

**3-Way Contest Continues**

Mr. Jackson won, as he had expected, on April 6 in New York. But Mr. Carter, on the same day, eked out a victory in Wisconsin over Mr. Udall, who, in turn, did somewhat better than predicted in New York. This kept the three-way race alive in Pennsylvania and diluted the impact of the Senator's New York success.

For months, his long-range campaign plans have been predicated upon winning a surprise victory in Massachusetts, sweeping New York and rolling on to blitz over supposedly underfunded opponents in a Pennsylvania showdown.

To that end, the Jackson camp accumulated money all last year with the expectation that, with Federal matching funds, it would have a chance, by targeting its own primary contests, of overwhelming any relatively unknown rival who was forced to run in nearly every primary.

Now, falling somewhat short of its planned momentum, the Jackson organization finds itself self more than ever in need of that financial cushion for an all-out effort in Pennsylvania, but, like its rivals, it has been reduced to running a shoestring campaign with debts equaling or exceeding the cash on hand and with little

relief in sight from Federal matching funds before mid-May at least.

That is why Senator Jackson, whose campaigning has been makeshift at best for the last week and who has no advertising budget scheduled as yet, was off the hustings today, meeting with small groups of supporters and pressing others by telephone to drum up enough money to make possible at least a strong organizational effort here.

"I'm calling people to get them to work, and this is not direct fund-raising," he said. "We're trying to get them to raise money. That is the thrust of it. We're damned tight. All our calculations are thrown to the far winds."

**Ford Veto Expected**

Declaring that he did not see any possibility that Congressional action would produce matching funds before mid-May, he said.

"There's no assurance that Ford will sign this. Then where are we? It's rough. If the President vetoes it, he really puts Reagan in a terrible hole, so obviously the President will be in no hurry to sign it. We're doing our planning on the basis that there will be a veto."

The Senator said that his crash fund-raising efforts here were aimed at providing a budget of \$250,000 for the April 27 Pennsylvania primary, of which about \$30,000 would be used for advertising in the closing days.

An aide said that about \$70,000 had been spent in the state, and that earlier plans had called for a budget of more than \$400,000.

The Senator's longterm strategy had called for him to devote most of last year to fund-raising, thereby freeing him from that activity for the most part during the primary campaigns.

However, in the last week or so, his time has been given over more and more to fund-raising events and several more have been added in the last few days.

With the funds trickling in from these events, no one in the campaign organization, in-



Jimmy Carter, his coffee cup in his teeth, signs autograph for a General Electric employee at the 6:45 A.M. shift change at Erie, Pa., a stop on his campaign swing.

# Udall Backs Carter's View on Housing

By SETH S. KING  
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, April 15—Representative Morris K. Udall said today that he and Jimmy Carter held roughly the same "technical" positions on open housing and the building of federally supported public housing in nonblack neighborhoods.

But when Jimmy Carter talks about "ethnic purity" or the intrusion into ethnic neighborhoods, the Arizona Democrat went on, "I'm disturbed."

Mr. Udall shuttled today between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where most of Pennsylvania's Democrats live, and at every stop, sooner or later, he was asked about his stand on "ethnic purity."

And at every stop Mr. Udall began his reply by saying that he did not consider Mr. Carter, the former Georgia Governor who is one of his two major opponents in the Pennsylvania Presidential primary April 27, to be a racist on the basis of Mr. Carter's statements last week that he believed in maintaining the "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods.

**Inner Attitudes**

"It's like pulling back the window curtain and seeing something you didn't see before," Mr. Udall told one audience. "It's not Jimmy Carter's technical position that I question. That is sound and good. But what has been saying says, and something about inner attitudes that I find alarming."

Although Mr. Carter apologized at a news conference last week in South Bend, Ind., for using the term "ethnic purity," it has become an issue on which Mr. Udall can appeal to the large black communities in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, an African American says that he never brings up the matter himself, he does not hesitate to discuss it in detail before his audiences.

In explaining his own position on the question of the ethnic and racial make-up of neighborhoods, Mr. Udall says it is quite concise.

"I support open-housing laws that guarantee every person the right to live where he wants to," he said yesterday while talking to a reporter aboard his airplane. "The suburbs must be available to everyone, black or white."

"Secondly, I believe in economic integration that permits

everyone to earn enough to live in the neighborhood of his choice.

"And, finally, I support the 1974 Housing Act that makes it the Government's policy to provide funds and affirmative help to any community that itself calls for public time."

"But at the same time," he added, "I do not believe that the Federal Government should go out and bust up a neighborhood to build public housing."

**Delegates at Stake**

The prize in the Pennsylvania primary will be one of the largest still available. The state will send 178 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, where 1,505 delegates will be needed to win the nomination.

Only Mr. Udall, Mr. Carter and Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington are actively seeking them, although they are some of what Mr. Udall sometimes refers to as delegates "for ole uncommitted."

This was an allusion to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who is not campaigning in the primaries.

Mr. Udall considers Mr. Carter his more serious rival in Pennsylvania. His hopes of running ahead of the former Georgia governor will depend on whether he can capture more support from Pennsylvania's large and politically active labor unions than Senator Jackson can, and whether enough resentment toward Mr. Carter has developed among black voters, who constitute almost 10 percent of the state's population.

The breakneck pace of Mr. Udall's campaigning in the Wisconsin and New York primaries has not been matched this week in Pennsylvania, largely because of his diminishing campaign funds.

Mr. Udall has had to intersperse trips to his populous and diverse state with days in Washington, D.C. He has given up his chartered aircraft and either flies on commercial airlines, rides the train back to Washington, or drives back to his home in McLean, Va., in the early morning hours.

Mr. Udall complained several times yesterday that Congress's failure to act on a new campaign financing law was depriving him of about \$200,000 in Federal matching funds.

Without these, he said, he cannot carry out the television

and radio advertising campaign in Pennsylvania he planned.

This gave Mr. Carter, who says he is better known than he is, an advantage. While Senator Humphrey is not on the Pennsylvania ballot, his presence in the ground of the Udall campaign was often apparent, as it is today.

This morning, Mr. Udall took on a tour of the Body plant near Pittsburgh, officers of the United Automobile Workers.

"He's got some men who welcome me and who are supporting him," said McCarrell, the head of the 544.

"If Humphrey was running I guess a lot of them would vote for him," Mr. McCa said in reply to a reporter's question. "But since he isn't, they may well be in the Udall instead."

**Carter Blitzes State**

Special to The New York Times

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP, April 15—Faced with the shadow of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's undeclared candidacy, Mr. Carter plunged today into the Pennsylvania campaign.

The former Georgia Gov. blitzed through the western half of the state, greeting and shaking hands with electric locomotive factory workers at a General Electric plant in Erie, Pa., where he drew large crowds. He was friendly but restrained. The drive comes amid growing opposition to Mr. Carter from Pennsylvania's powerful organized labor leaders.

The Carter campaign had requested the use of the Electrical Workers Union meeting hall for a breakfast here in Erie this morning, but the labor leaders are generally backing Senator Jackson. Many political observers say a Jackson victory here would mainly benefit Governor Tom

Recount in 25th District

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 15 (AP)—An official recount of votes in last week's Democratic presidential primary of the 25th Congressional District shows that four delegates belong to Morris Udall and one to Jimmy Carter were officially returned.

On the basis of the Udall delegates, clearly a three-to-one Democratic National Convention seats stake. But the winners of two other seats were unclear.

The district encompasses Dutchess and Putnam Counties and parts of Columbia, Ulster and Westchester Counties.

**Top Editor of Ms. Finds Press Remiss On Women in News**

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The managing editor of the magazine Ms. today told a group of newspaper editors, most of them males, that they must change the way they report news about women.

"Women are rarely portrayed accurately," Pat Carbine told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "News of women is very seriously underreported."

There's a strong negative feeling among many women that what is happening to more than one-half the population is not accurately reflected," she said. "What used to be thought of as women's interests now is people's interest."

She said that the reporting of last year's International Women's Year conference at Mexico City "consisted of a photograph of two women vying for a microphone, accompanied by a condescending caption."

She said she hoped that someday the designations Miss, Mrs. and Ms. would be left out of newspapers. She hopes that for now editors will respect a woman's preference.

The editor singled out the New York Times as refusing to use the Ms. designation and said that when she visits there she is introduced as "Miss Carbine of Ms. Magazine."

She urged that more women be placed in policy positions in proportion to their representation in the labor force, that the definition of news be expanded to include more coverage of women's news and that the placement of such news be decided by subject matter.

**Pentagon Halts Production Of Hawk Missiles for Jordan**

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Pentagon has ordered a halt in production of Hawk antiaircraft missiles for Jordan "because of financial problems the Jordanian Government is having," a spokesman said today.

A Pentagon spokesman, William Greener, said that the order to stop work was issued to the Raytheon Corporation a month ago. He did not explain why there had been no earlier announcement.

Mr. Greener said that there has been "no significant change" in the \$300 million price of the Hawks under a formal proposal sent to Con-

gress last July. He said the Jordanians had estimated that additional parts of the program would total \$500 million but that this figure had not been officially accepted by the United States.

Although a stop order has been issued, the formal agreement to sell Hawks to Jordan and the contract remain in effect, officials said.

# State's Democrats to Pick 68 Delegate

By THOMAS P. RONAN

More than 400 Democrats from all parts of New York State, representing virtually every shade of party opinion, have applied to the party's state committee for selection as at-large delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The state will have 68 at-large seats at the convention here in July.

The applicants range from 87-year-old James A. Farley, the former national chairman, to politically unknown 21-year-olds staking claims to represent the party's youth.

Other want to represent women, blacks, the Spanish-speaking, the labor and geographical areas. County leaders cite long service to the party.

The situation appears ready-made for an imbroglio when the state committee meets April 23 to elect the at-large group.

**Seek to Avoid Discord**

This time party leaders and the candidates for the Presidential nomination appear determined to avoid discord that might jeopardize the party's chances in the state in November election.

Two factors encourage them. The current race has not engendered the strong emotions that marked the bids for the Presidential nomination by Eugene J. McCarthy, the former Minnesota Senator, in 1968 and by Senator George McGovern of South Dakota in 1972.

Secondly, the party nationally has not laid down specific delegation quotas for various groups as it did in 1972, but simply has called for affirmative action to achieve fairness.

Patrick J. Cunningham, who as state chairman has the chief responsibility for drawing up a list acceptable to the state committee, does not expect outright clashes at the meeting, he said. "No one will be happy."

**Proportionate Allotments**

Under state party rules, the 68 at-large delegates are to be allocated to the Presidential candidates in proportion to the percentage of the 206 delegates won by the contestants in the April 6 primary.

This means 26 for Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, 17 for Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and 9 for Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia. Sixteen others will be listed as uncommitted to reflect the percentage of the vote won by delegates described on the ballot as uncommitted.

Mr. Cunningham has been conferring with representatives of the three candidates, the Reform Caucus on the state committee and other groups, and has asked them for lists of possible delegates. He has also made his own recommendations to and stressed the need for over-all "balance" on the full 274-member delegation.

With the talks to continue into next week, key Democrats interviewed over the last few days show a marked inclination to make compromises where necessary.

Terry O'Connell, who led the Jackson campaign in New York State, said there might be some "hassle" over names, but he predicted eventual agreement.

Jo Baer, state coordinator for Mr. Udall, said that her group would give Mr. Cunningham a list of about 50 names from which the 17 at-large Udall delegates could be selected, and that she did not have any reason for a battle.

William J. vanden Heuvel, Mr. Cunningham's state leader, said Mr. Cunningham was "making a major effort to work with the candidates" and was putting pressure on them.

On the basis of the Udall delegates, clearly a three-to-one Democratic National Convention seats stake. But the winners of two other seats were unclear.

The district encompasses Dutchess and Putnam Counties and parts of Columbia, Ulster and Westchester Counties.

**Hanna, Turbulent Utica Mayo Throws Hat in Ring for Senate**

Special to The New York Times

SYRACUSE, April 15—Edwina Hanna, whose rambunctious conduct of the Utica Mayor's office has brought him into conflict with his city's press and politicians, came here today to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

"Just watch me," Mayor Hanna said at a news conference. "I'm warming up."

He told Syracuse reporters that he had declared his candidacy in Syracuse because it was a nice, friendly city.

He said "personal and selfish reasons" had impelled him to seek the nomination, adding that he could "do nothing more" for Utica, but "I could do a lot for the country."

"I am a unique and different type of candidate," he said. "I don't want to be stereotyped. Too many people in public office today are phonies."

Mr. Hanna took office in January 1974 with an order that policemen salute citizens on the street. He had his office door taken off its hinges on the theory that all city files and correspondence were the people's property and should be available for inspection at will.

Later, he ordered department heads not to talk to reporters of the city's two daily newspapers because of what he called "inaccurate, irresponsible and

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Marathon Woman: She Runs With Pride and Pain



Kathy Switzer on her morning run, on Route 120, just outside Greenwich, Conn. She is used to snapping dogs, difficult motorists, badly torn feet and other hazards of running.

Gibb, ran in that race but did not start with the rest of the field, so her run has never been considered official.

Kathy Switzer's entry was illegal; the Boston Marathon, like other marathons, was closed to women. When she was discovered, early in the race, Marathon officials actually tried to rip the number off her shirt and chase her from the race. But she finished, in 4 hours 20 minutes, more than two hours behind the winner.

TONY KORNHEISER Kathy Switzer's feet were in a terrible shape. Her toenails were split, and the nail polish had peeled, the blood blisters showing through. Peeling skin hung from her soles from between her toes. She had bunions the size of quarters, and crusty, painful callouses the size of dollars.

came to me and told me that he was in a 55-mile race, and at 35 miles he began to get foot cramps. He asked me what he should do. I told him to see a psychiatrist.

"I had dog-repellent spray with me. I always carry it because the long-distance runners worry about the most is dogs—they chase you and bite you. I've been bitten four times, and I don't go for that 'nice puppy' stuff anymore. Anyway, I got the spray out and gave it to this guy right in the face, and I got away. That night, I rented a place in Connecticut. I knew I couldn't train

in the city anymore. I knew I'd be running with my heart in my mouth." Now she runs in the mornings in Greenwich, and in the evenings in White Plains. She runs about 15 miles a day during the week, and takes a long run of about 20 miles on Saturday, from which she recovers on Sunday.

She runs in three or four marathons each year, like most of the top women marathoners. After a marathon her veins will protrude from her skin, which will be the color of chalk. Crease lines will appear all over her face. Her skin will be chafed everywhere that her clothing has rubbed against it.

She will be soaking wet, as if she had fallen into a lake. The pain, she said, is incidental. All serious marathon runners say that. Women's marathon running has expanded almost geometrically in the last decade, and Kathy Switzer is a pioneer in that expansion.

In 1967, she entered the Boston Marathon as K. Switzer and became the first woman to run officially in the race, the most hallowed of all American marathons. (A second woman, Roberta

BY MARY BREASTED About two months ago the librarian's assistant at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., decided to look at the Winslow Homer woodcut prints in the library's old copies of Harper's Weekly magazine.

Winslow Homer Prints Stolen From Colleges No one knows where or whether the prints are being marketed, either. "They are impossible to trace," said Lawrence Fleishman, director of the Kennedy Galleries, at 40 West 57th Street, which has a whole department that sells Winslow Homer works.

Mr. Fleishman said the gallery sold Homer's magazine woodcut prints at prices ranging from \$40 to \$100. He said they were very popular "because they're cheap." Bowdoin College was the first to discover the thefts, and after an inventory of the missing prints had been made there, the college's security staff sent notices to other colleges in Maine.

Colby College in Waterville then discovered that its library had suffered similar thefts. In New York State, Cornell University, at Ithaca, found it had lost 156 prints valued at about \$6,000, and in

Massachusetts, Mount Holyoke College's library found its Harper's Weekly issues had also been raided—although the library staff has not taken an exact count. Last week the librarians at the University of Pittsburgh's Hillman Library discovered that they had been hit by the Winslow Homer thieves.

The Association of Research Libraries in Washington, a professional organization with 103 members, many of them university research libraries, prepared an urgent memorandum yesterday on the thefts. Suzanne Franke, assistant director of the association, said that thefts generally were "a tremendous problem with libraries" where easy access and rare material provided rich temptations for thieves.

Winslow Homer, who is considered one of the greatest 19th-century American artists, did illustrations for Harper's Weekly and other periodicals from 1857 to 1875. Harper's Weekly assigned him to cover the Civil War, and he sometimes sent his sketches back to the magazine's New York offices by courier.

T.W.A. Free-Beer Idea Runs Afoul of the Law

BY WARREN HOGE Special to The New York Times NEWARK, April 15 — A TransWorld Airlines promotion promising free beer to inconvenienced passengers at Newark International Airport attracted two too many enthusiasts today. The two were agents of New Jersey's Alcoholic Beverage Control Division, and they shut the operation down.

Trway Abandons for Extradition Memphis Woman

MEMPHIS, April 15 (AP)—A woman accused of murdering her husband's wife has been extradited to Oslo, Norway, after a long legal battle. The woman, who was indicted on charges of murder, was held in a New York prison while the extradition process was completed.

News Summary and Index

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1976 The Major Events of the Day International Fighting in Lebanon's civil war increased yesterday despite the armed truce declared 13 days ago and rival forces in Beirut... National The Justice Department, in its first such action under a 1974 law, charged two mortgage lenders with discrimination against women.

The Other News

Violence marks student protest in France. Page 1 Soviet jails one dissident, exiles another. Page 2 U.S.-Greek military accord is announced. Page 3 Chinese again stress need for production. Page 3 City commissioner for U.N. notes strains. Page 3 Socialist labor group meets in Madrid. Page 7 Schmidt party seems cool to Italian politics. Page 8 Rightist rally in Portugal is heavily guarded. Page 9 White House clarifies Ford stand on canal. Page 54 Government and Politics Democrats to pick at-large delegates. Page 28 Utica Mayor enters race for U.S. Senator. Page 28 Udall compares housing stand with Carter's. Page 28 Carter given fragile lease in Pennsylvania. Page 28 State had some problems in spring borrowing. Page 45 General Report suggests improprieties in sewer program. Page 16 Subsidized taxi fare is aiding the elderly. Page 20 Miss Hearst suffering from slight malnutrition. Page 25 Metropolitan Briefs. Page 31 City's family-planning program cut sharply. Page 31 Window guards to be required May 1. Page 31 Rally held to upgrade park in Bronx. Page 31 New York City ending Work Relief Project. Page 31 New York State lottery plans disclosed. Page 45 City Charter group refunds contributions. Page 45 Impact of cancellation of Utah power project. Page 54 Public to be admitted to Trade Center restaurant. Page 54 Suburbs' obligation to cities facing rulings. Page 56 Industry and Labor Court bans strike today at nursing homes. Page 25 New York City wage review under way. Page 45

Quotation of the Day

"There was a great, dark mystery about it when I first came here from Oklahoma. I still get goose-pimples just walking inside it. Now I think this is about the prettiest ball park I ever saw."—Mickey Mantle, at reopening of Yankee Stadium. [1:2.]

Amusements and the Arts

Book-of-the-Month Club marks 50 years. Page 10 Boulez to open '77 Philharmonic season. Page 10 Screaming and intact, 'Monty Python Live!' Page 11 Bernstein leads Britten and Schuman premieres. Page 13 Zumbo, trombonist, offers a solo recital. Page 13 Charles Ludlum's 'Caprice,' at Provincetown. Page 16 Claude Brown's 'Children of Ham' is reviewed. Page 25 Beame would transfer city radio stations. Page 54 Two Bicentennial disappointments on TV. Page 55 Going Out Guide Page 19 Restaurant Reviews Page 19 About New York Page 14 Family/Style Parents/Children: School reform embittered. Page 35 Liechtenstein rulers visit the United States. Page 35 Obituaries Lieut. Gen. David Elazar of Israel. Page 30 Gerald L. K. Smith, anti-Communist crusader. Page 30 Stewart Hooker, ex-racing publisher. Page 30 Business and Financial Dow stocks up 5.83 in slow trading. Page 37 Hanover and Bankers Trust earnings down. Page 37 Industry output and personal income up. Page 37 Alcoa's earnings decline by 21.5 percent. Page 37 U.S. to propose new bank for poor nations. Page 37 Two big railroads to study idea of combining. Page 37 Weyerhaeuser lifts quarter profit 84.8%. Page 37 Bond prices dip as trading declines. Page 37 About Real Estate: How Harlem's Apthorp fares. Page 42

Man in the News

The Rev. Dr. Timothy S. Healy, educator. Page 56 Editorials and Comment Editorials and Letters. Page 26 James Reston sees no real political debate. Page 27 Tom Wicker: controlling the oldest profession. Page 27 Robert Jay Lifton: coercion in Hearst case. Page 27 CORRECTIONS A map that appeared on page 1 of The Times yesterday, accompanying a dispatch on the Kaiparowits power project, incorrectly labeled as Montana the state northwest of Utah. It should have read Idaho. An article that appeared last Friday stated incorrectly that the Van Cortlandt Mansion was maintained by the Bronx County Historical Society. It is maintained by the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York.

Bark Leaves Tokyo for U.S.

Special to The New York Times TOKYO, April 15—The Nippon Maru, one of the 16 tall ships that will participate in the Operation Sail parade into New York Harbor on July 4, left here today for the United States. The vessel, a four-masted bark 320 feet long, is said to be Japan's oldest sailing ship.



# New York City to Lay Off Last 1,048 In Work-Relief Jobs, Ending Program

By PETER KIBBS

New York City is laying off workers next Friday to end the three-year-old Work-Relief Program, which gave employable home-recipients part-time jobs with pay at least equal to unemployment benefits.

which had been kept in use upstate. Under this, home-relief employables can be required to work off their welfare grants at the rate of prevailing wages, but do not get paychecks.

The varying hours of participants in the Public Work Program had caused city officials to complain of difficulties in using it. However, the State Department of Social Services said upstate welfare departments had had more than a third of their home-relief employables working off their grants—5,641 out of 16,429 as of last October.

There were 1,000,912 persons on the city relief rolls last December, of whom 149,383 were on home relief—a category paid for half by the city and half by the state and involving adults or families with a father present.

The Work-Relief Employment Project was authorized by the 1972 State Legislature only for the city. It started on June 1, 1973, with home-relief money to be turned into wages for at least half-time jobs and recipients receiving benefits and paying taxes like regular employees.

### Numbers Listed

The peak number of those working was 10,350, in May 1974. Those being terminated at the end held such jobs as office assistants, janitorial workers, hospital and school health aides, and food service and utility workers in 11 agencies.

Department of Social Services-Human Resources Administration, 205; Parks, 223; Health and Hospitals Corporation, 176; Health Services Administration, 132; Housing Authority, 113; Environmental Protection Administration, 62; Office of Aging, 45; Transportation Administration, 37; Housing and Development Administration, 28; Municipal Service Administration, 21, and Youth Services Agency, 5.

Mr. Wadsworth said city analyses indicated a 17 percent higher cost in the second year than home relief and a Public Work Program project, and 26 percent more in the third year. But he said the second-year cost included 8.4 percent for Federal and 6.2 percent for state and city income taxes, and the third-year taxes were 2.5 and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Of a total of \$60 million in costs through last December, Mr. Wadsworth said, Federal taxes took \$5.4 million and state and local taxes \$1.4 million.

# Family Planning Unit Is Being Cut Sharply

By GLENN FOWLER

The family-planning program operated by the city's Department of Social Services is being cut back sharply, as an economy measure and partly because of substantial overlapping with services provided by other agencies.

Lloyd Beame, in announcing the reorganization of the city-planning unit of the department's Special Services Administration, noted that "substantial" programs offering family planning were conducted by the Department of Health and the Health and Hospitals Corporation. In addition, voluntary hospitals and private agencies, such as Planned Parenthood, offer a variety of related services.

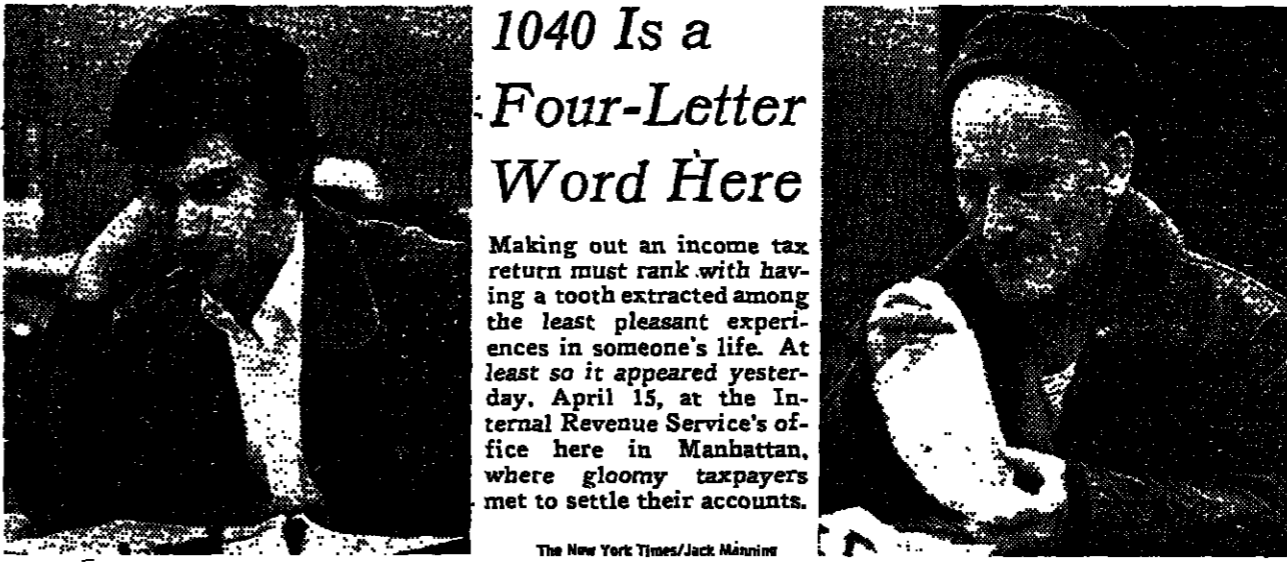
Henry Smith, the city's new Human Resources Administrator, said it had been discovered earlier this year that the family-planning program under the H.R.A. was spending its budget and that a thorough analysis of its operations was undertaken.

According to Howard Stein, deputy administrator of H.R.A., the program, budgeted at \$3.1 million in the first fiscal year, was found last fall to be spending at annual rate of \$4.4 million, or 42 percent over its amount.

A cutback was ordered to spending at the rate of \$9 million a year. A dozen employees have been laid off transferred, leaving 37 staffing the program at present. "We found ourselves running what amounted to a health center offering a whole range of family-health services," Mr. Stein said in explaining the reorganization. Children were being given physical examinations, for example. These are necessary, but they're available elsewhere and are not a part of family planning in the social-service sense.

Mr. Beame said he had directed his Interagency Health Council, whose members include Mr. Smith as head of the H.R.A. and five other top city officials, to devise a plan "to meet the needs for family planning with the reduced funds available to each agency."

"In times of reduced resources," the Mayor said, "there must be coordination among all providers of services. Mr. Smith appointed Champlin Moyler, a 38-year-old public health officer who has been with the H.R.A. for eight years, to oversee the family-planning program within the Department of Social Services.



# 1040 Is a Four-Letter Word Here

Making out an income tax return must rank with having a tooth extracted among the least pleasant experiences in someone's life. At least so it appeared yesterday, April 15, at the Internal Revenue Service's office here in Manhattan, where gloomy taxpayers met to settle their accounts.

The New York Times/Jack Manning

# Metropolitan Briefs

## Strike at Grossinger's Ends

A three-day strike by 250 employees at the Grossinger Hotel and Country Club ended as the Catskill Mountain resort prepared for the Passover holiday weekend. Paul Grossinger, president of the resort, announced that the striking members of Local 76, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union had voted to return to work. Details of the new contract were not disclosed, but Mr. Grossinger said there had been "certain compromises on both sides."

## Fumes Fell 6 After Manhole Blasts

Six persons were overcome by fumes in their homes after a number of Consolidated Edison Company manhole covers flew off in Glendale, Queens, four of the victims were hospitalized in critical condition. A spokesman for the utility said that covers began blowing off at 4:30 A.M. and that electrical service was turned off to 72 customers. Those reported in critical condition were Carol Boichico, 16; Sebastian Milano, 60, and Vera Milano, 45, all of 71-11 71st Place, and Lilly Janssen, 74, of 71-19 71st Place.

## Lawyer Admits Thefts From Clients

Richard Portnoy, a 32-year-old Manhattan lawyer, pleaded guilty in State Supreme Court yesterday to a felony charge stemming from the theft of \$360,000 from his clients and neighbors over a 14-month period. During the course of the plea, Raymond Levites, the assistant district attorney handling the case, said Mr. Portnoy was able to accomplish the theft by telling his clients he was investing for them in cattle, land and art holdings, which, Mr. Levites said, proved nonexistent.

## Sheep-Rustler Suspect Arrested

The state police in Brewster, N.Y., said they had arrested an alleged sheep rustler as he drove along Interstate 884 with three sheep in the back of his truck. They said the suspect, Philip J. Ange, 41 years old, of Armonk, was apprehended as he tried to escape on foot and was being held in the Putnam County Jail. The sheep allegedly were stolen from the Mendel Farm in the Town of Southeast.

## Forest Fire Fought in Ulster

A forest fire roared over 219 acres on Millbrook Mountain in Ulster County, threatening the nearby Minnewaska Mountain House resort, according to authorities in New Paltz. The fire was moving northward, but a district forest ranger said fire fighters were hoping to stop it at a five-foot-wide brook about a half-mile from the mountain house.

## From the Police Blotter:

A 19-year-old Brooklyn youth identified only as Raymond Carter was wounded in the race by a shotgun fired from a passing car as he emerged from a social club at 783 Saratoga Avenue. He was listed in critical condition at Brookdale Hospital. The motive for the shooting was not known to the police. . . . A policy bank handling a \$5 million-a-year wagering business was raided by the police in Queens, who arrested five women and six men, including John Freeman, 70, who allegedly conducted the operation in his home at 112-22 Francis Lewis Boulevard, Hollis. . . . An undetermined amount of property was stolen from Junior High School 109, at 213-10 92d Avenue, Queens Village. The police said the burglars apparently had a key to the front door and ransacked 50 rooms and offices in the three-story building.

# EAST RIVER ISLAND OFFERED FOR RENT

City Wants 20-Year Lease for 20.5-Acre Tract That Once Held a Hospital

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

A 20½-acre tree-filled island in the East River inhabited primarily by wild pheasants is being offered for rent by the city.

But before prospective tenants consider the site, North Brother Island, as a possible rental retreat in the city, they must be prepared to sign a minimum 20-year lease at a still-undetermined rent, provide their own boat transportation or build a bridge and generate 1,000 jobs by the end of the lease.

North Brother Island, to the west of Rikers Island and about 4,000 feet east of 148th Street in the Bronx, has been a source of dispute for six years between the city's Department of Real Estate and Borough President Robert Abrams of the Bronx.

The hulks of 15 buildings—including a former hospital, a chapel, administration building and several residences—dot the island amid the trees and thick underbrush. A rotting pier juts out into the river.

The city-owned island was last used in 1964 when Riverside Hospital closed down. After no city agencies expressed an interest in utilizing the island, it was declared surplus property and Ira Duchan, Commissioner of real estate, sought to sell it at public auction. In October 1972, the Board of Estimate was routinely asked to approve the auction of the island. Both John V. Lindsay, then the Mayor, and Abraham D. Beame, then the Comptroller, voted in favor of the sale.

### Proposal Rejected

However, Mr. Abrams was able to muster the votes of the four other Borough Presidents, who often follow the lead of a Borough President on matters affecting his bor-



The New York Times/April 16, 1975

# School Board vs. School Boards

By LEONARD BUDER

The current controversy in the Community School District 3 on Manhattan's West Side has put the city's School Chancellor, Irving Anker, in the

## Anker Is Faced With Resistance Over Central Policy

Anker superseded the local board and sent in a trustee to assure compliance. But even before this took place, parent protesters had begun occupying offices in some of the district's schools and some schools had already restored the class time that had been cut.

In the current controversy, the District 3 school board and its parent supporters have raised another issue: They have contended that the district should not be compelled to comply with a systemwide economy measure, because the district was able to provide full school days and still stay within its budget.

Chancellor Anker has asserted that the district was "somewhat, but not dramatically, in deficit" (District board members dispute this, and at central headquarters officials generally acknowledge that the district is among the more fiscally responsible boards in the city.) However, Mr. Anker said that it actually was irrelevant whether the district was within its budget.

The fundamental issue, according to Anker, is the Board of Education's authority to set citywide school policies and his responsibility, as Chancellor, to enforce them. A community school board, he said, cannot take upon itself to ignore or violate those policies to which they object.

But District 3 partisans have retorted that local conformity for the sake of systemwide uniformity does not make sense when the policy involved is detrimental to the children's education.

**New Efforts Due**  
During the current school recess, new efforts will be made to resolve the District 3 controversy. "Hanging in the balance," one headquarters official said, "will be the ability of the Chancellor to enforce unpopular policies."

At present there are signs of unrest over the shortened school day in District 6 in upper Manhattan, and a number of districts throughout the city are balking at taking part in an ethnic study required by the Federal Government. The District 3 dispute could portend even more serious conflicts between central school authorities and the local districts.

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# CLASSIFIED



THE PRICE OF FAME: Andy Warhol, in The Factory, his studio on Union Square, says that he does not recognize the names of the artists who signed their massive portrait of him in white masking tape on the street below. The artists: Chip Duyck, Jon Kasal and Jody Elbaum. Mr. Warhol, however, endorsed the work.

The New York Times/Jack Manning

# Traffic Violations Drive Aims to Save Police Jobs

The city is planning a renewed crackdown on traffic and parking violators in the midtown Manhattan business district, with the revenue going to help keep recently rehired police officers on the job, police officials confirmed yesterday.

On April 1, the Police Department was able to rehire 205 officers with a \$5.5 million Federal grant. However, the funds are scheduled to run out at the end of the current fiscal year on June 30, and without newly generated revenue, the rehired officers will again be the first to be laid off because of the city's tight fiscal situation.

Thirty-seven of the rehired men are already back on duty in traffic control, one of several divisions reinforced with the Federal money. Adn every traffic ticket they write will help keep them on the job.

The Manhattan Traffic Task Force, which had been reduced to 115 men from 320 men because of budget cuts, is now up to 152 men. Along with the drop in personnel, there had been a cutback in the number of traffic summonses, issued from 100,000 a month to an average of 70,000.

A police spokesman estimated that the reinforced unit would now be able to average an additional 10,000 summonses a month, which should provide nearly \$1 million in fines by June 30. That sum is the amount that the department says will be needed to keep the 205 rehired men on the job. Traffic fines range from \$15 for an overtime parking offense to \$35 for parking by a hydrant.

The Police Department, with the increased manpower, will also be able to step up its towing program, from an estimated average of 5,000 cars a month to 8,200. The department charges each motorist a towing fee of \$65 at the time the towed vehicle is reclaimed.

The revenue-generating plan "has a reasonable chance to achieve its goal," said First Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti. He noted that the officers would be enforcing traffic laws, "and that's what we're supposed to be doing," he added.

The police force is down to 26,400 men, a drop of about 4,000 after 3,000 layoffs and a loss of 1,300 through attrition, according to a department spokesman.

# Window Guards Required For the Safety of Children

Beginning May 1, owners of multiple dwellings in New York City will be required to install window guards in all apartments containing children 10 years old or younger.

An announcement by the Board of Health, which has unanimously approved the amendment to the city's Health Code, said that the new law was intended to "safeguard children" against falling from the windows of multiple dwellings.

The law was described as the first of its kind in the country. "The window guards, which have to meet Health Department standards," the announcement said, "must be placed, also, in windows located in the public halls of such dwellings where children 10 years old and younger live."

"Exempted from the requirement are windows having access to fire escapes. "In addition, the amendment requires that all window fall incidents involving children 16 years of age and under be reported to the Department of Health."

Health Department statistics showed that in 1975, 159 children fell from windows, 19 died and many of the casualties of "these preventable accidents suffered severe or permanent disabling injuries," according to the announcement. Between 1972 and 1975, there were 493 falls from windows reported to the Health Department and these included 76 in which children died.

Commenting on the need for the new law, the city's Health Commissioner, Dr. Lowell E. Bekin, who is also chairman of the Board of Health, said: "The cost in grief and human suffering cannot be measured, but the price of hospitalization and after-care may run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, while the window guard

program will require the expenditure of only a few dollars per window."

A woman speaking for the Health Department said that when the city asked for bids on window guards to be used in a trial program, they ranged from \$2.69 to \$4 wholesale. She put the retail price for such window guards at \$8 to \$10 each, without installation.

Failure to comply with the new law, she said, would be a Class A misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of \$1,000 and a year in prison.

Mr. Duchan, however, maintained that rather than wait for some "pie in the sky" project, the city should seek to sell the island to a private developer who could produce immediate and long-term economic benefits to the city.

With the leasing offer, by the Department of Real Estate, it seems that neither of the two officials' positions will prevail.

# LOTTERY NUMBERS

April 15, 1976

N.J. Weekly—411-006  
Millionaire Finalist—21770  
N.J. Pick-It—475  
Connecticut—46-815.  
Color—Orange  
Bonus—1820.



PASSING THROUGH: Visitors, apparently self-contained, strolling along Fifth Avenue yesterday.

The New York Times/Tyrene Dittus





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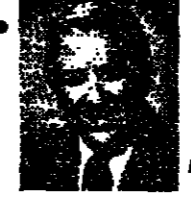
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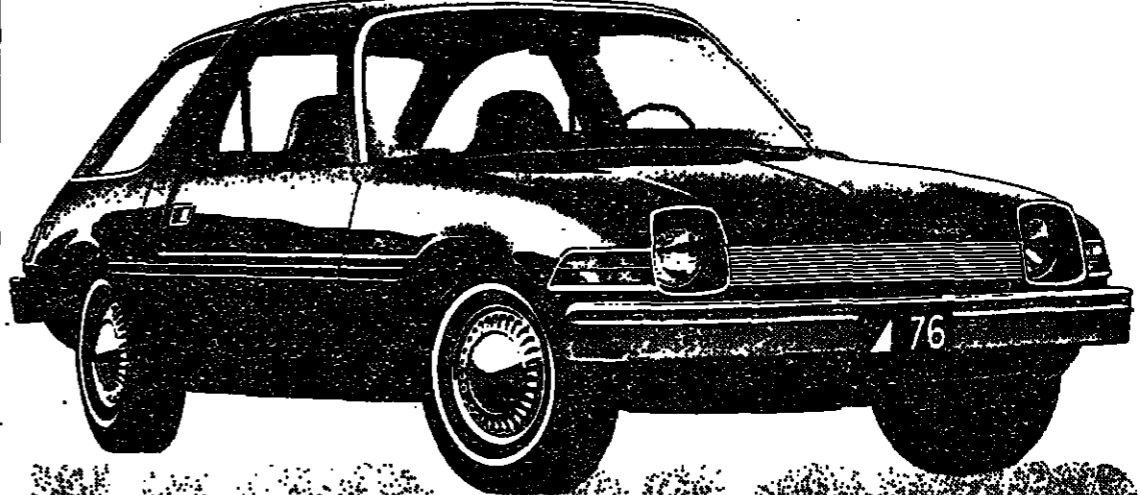


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The New York Times

Cont'd on Following Page



PARENTS/CHILDREN

Embittered Reformer Advises: Avoid School

By RICHARD FLASTE

A paperback copy of John Holt's "How Children Fail" sits on the bookshelf. It is worn, having been passed from one teacher to another. And most of its pages show signs of diligent reading: sentences underlined, notations in the margins.

talk, and they all learn to talk." He said it was a different matter in rural areas where written material was not readily available or in poverty subcultures that might see reading as the tool of the enemy and to be resisted.

'Some people did spend an enormous amount of time and energy trying to reform the schools . . . not two percent of the students were ever really touched by it—the schools didn't change one inch.'

of Education" (Dutton, \$8.95). Mr. Holt is convinced that he is addressing himself to "a very small minority."

And no one who reads him now is likely to write "Hope" next to anything resembling school reform. The 53-year-old former teacher who once employed a staff of reformers in his Boston office has given up on reform, if not the ideals.

But I don't want to visit schools," he said during an interview in his office. "I don't want to spend time in them."

As for the reform movement he influenced, he said, "it was for the most part nonsense, foolishness," based on the mistaken idea that schools really did wish to be better and freer.

He regrets that "some people did spend an enormous amount of time and energy trying to reform the schools."

He advocates voluntary approaches to learning, which would have to be effective to survive.

Where print saturates a community, he said, children would learn to read mostly by themselves because of their

own curiosity and because "it's maybe a thousand times easier than learning to or to teachers when they needed help."

A reason compulsory schooling has flourished, Mr. Holt said, was that it promised "upward mobility—the tickets for jobs."

But he thinks it will become evident in the next decade or so that school can no longer keep that promise because there is too little room at the top.

Just as schools fail the poor, Mr. Holt says they fail the rich. Expensive private schools, although providing a freer climate than most public schools, nevertheless teach children to "think poorly."

For parents who want to follow Mr. Holt's advice, he suggests a number of strategies. One is to hire a certified tutor to replace the school, an approach that is legal in New York State.

If a parent asks him how a child could possibly get six hours of instruction at home as he would in school, Mr. Holt scoffs: "Children are lucky if they get 15 minutes of real teaching in school."

He said that educators "may find ways to make reading scores increase, but I think reading will get worse as specialists work with children."

But don't children eagerly look forward to that first year? They seem to want to go "I know," Mr. Holt said, "they all do, poor devils."



The New York Times/PH After

Night Music: Munch, Crunch and Gulp

at when that clock strikes midnight and I'm all by myself, work that combination on my secret hideaway shelf and pull out some Fritos Corn Chips, Dr. Pepper and of moon pie when I sit back in glorious expectation of a genuine junk food high.

By MIMI SHERATON  
his confession, sung in a clanging, twang-style by Larry Groce, is a verse of his recent hit, "Junk Food Junkie," a maverick recording that fits no hard and fast music classification and which suddenly appeared on the hits on pop, country and Western.

Judging by its widespread popularity, the big hits close to home, proving there is little of the junk food junkie in all of health food fan and gastronome alike.

When reached by telephone at 9 o'clock a weekday morning, Julia Child said she and her husband Paul were having one of their favorite breakfasts—two oysters, each with some orange juice.

"Well, I do love tuna fish sandwiches," Child began, "and also chocolate ice cream sodas, peanut butter which I resist, those cute little goldfish crackers people love with cocktails. And then, of course, dogs and hamburgers with onion, pickles and ketchup."

"I'm a hot dog fiend," James Beard proudly proclaimed, almost before the question was asked. "I used to buy them from street rick stands, but I don't do that anymore."

they almond bars and marshmallows—I eat those raw, right out of the bag. Did you know marshmallows aren't fattening? Each one has only 20 calories."

Almost any hot dogs and hamburgers "dripping" with ketchup, and Hershey almond bars are also among Craig Claiborne's junk food fancies. "I love sandwiches, too," he added, "especially heroes, Reubens, pastrami, corned beef, liverwurst with onions, chopped liver, and chopped eggs and onions. I also like garlic, pickles, beer and pizza."

Roger Fessaguet, the chef at Caravelle since that restaurant opened 16 years ago, at first did not know what junk foods are.

"So, I have learned something new today," he said after a brief explanation. "In that case, the junk food I like is McDonald's hamburgers, but only when I am driving on the highway. I eat the plain big one—the quarter-pounder with just fried onions and a little ketchup. I never eat cheese anyway and I don't like relish. I always have the french fries, which are delicious and a Coke."

André Soltner, the chef and owner of the posh haute cuisine mecca Lutèce, answered somewhat sheepishly.

"Very well, I will tell you my secret," he said. "This restaurant is closed for lunch on Saturdays during July and August and on every one of those Saturdays, without exception, I go out and have a pastrami sandwich."

"But I am also crazy about pretzels, all their kinds my wife brings home in boxes. I am from Alsace, and there we used to make our own. They were most like the big soft ones sold here on street corners, and for years I have been dying to buy one, but I am scared because they look so dirty."

Marcella Hazan, author of "The Classic Italian Cookbook," and teacher of one of the city's most justifiably popular cooking schools, confessed to a passion for potato chips.

When Mr. Kazan called, he reported that the brand is Charles, available at Sloan's, among other markets. "Marcella eats other kinds, of course, but never the newfangled type," he said.

Calvin Trillin, whose book, "American Fried," is virtually a celebration of the most plebeian and earthy of our native dishes, said, "To me, junk food always comes in packages. Like the hamburgers at fast-food places. I like Hydrox sandwich cookies. Not Oreos. For some reason Oreos achieved the semantic high ground, but the Hydrox cookies are far superior."

"I remember once having had a yen for Kraft macaroni and cheese dinner. You know, the creamy orange kind. I bought some and took it home to my wife, then walked into the kitchen just in time to catch her adding real cheese. It's a good thing I stopped her. But then when I ate it, I was disappointed and put most of it away in the refrigerator. Next day, I reheated it and realized what I missed was reheated Kraft macaroni and cheese dinner. I also like Dr. Pepper and the potato chips with salt and vinegar. That I get in Nova Scotia."

Only a few of those questioned disavowed any weakness for foods that are junk or near-junk.

"None" was the unequivocal answer of Leon Lianides of The Couch House, and the same reply, verbatim, came from the cookbook author and teacher, Maureen Moore-Betty.

John Canaday, The New York Times restaurant critic, said he didn't think he had any junk food vices. "But I am addicted to salty soda crackers and skim milk," he added. "I often eat them in the middle of the night." "I'd rather starve to death than eat any of it," answered M. F. K. Fisher, whose deliciously written books have become part of the world's foremost literature of gastronomy.

"There is a difference between having a food vice and eating junk food," she said. "I have vices—things like good salted almonds, which I never keep around, and Russian caviar, although I do not like the Iranian and would eat it, probably, only if I couldn't get anything else. Of course when I was perhaps 12 years old I ate some junk food, but I'm a big girl now and know better."

They're Royal Rulers Without Magic Wands

LINDA CHARLTON  
in to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 15—  
Linda Charlton, 45, is in a 100-room castle  
castle around their tiny  
ally in a Volkswagen,  
a brocade sofa in a  
town drawing room  
sort of news confer-  
they talked about their  
n a country where,  
a Princess, "there is  
ontent."

then she added:  
the women."  
women of the prin-  
whose population  
24,000, still cannot  
hat gives Liechten-  
dubious distinction  
the only country in  
whose women are  
nchised.

Princess Gina and  
Franz Josef von und  
enstein to give the  
prince but a frac-  
his full name—favor  
women the vote, but

the country's male voters  
have rejected the idea twice,  
most recently in 1973.

"We feel very badly  
about it," said Princess Gina,  
whose English is more fluent  
than her husband's. In reply  
to questions, they explained  
that there is a constitutional  
monarchy, so they cannot, as  
in all the best fairy tales,  
simply wave the royal wand.

"We're a democratic coun-  
try," said the Prince, who  
has been Liechtenstein's ruler  
since 1938.

"The sovereign and the  
people must agree," said  
Princess Gina.

Actually, there is more  
bourgeois affluence than  
fairy-tale splendor about the  
ruling couple. He is an un-  
assuming man, nearing 70,  
a little bald and shy. She is  
slender and elegant as a  
whippet. They were both  
dressed unremarkably—he in  
a blue blazer and gray flan-  
nells; she in a very dark blue

laughter in her voice, "is not  
that much fun. It takes a lot  
of upkeep."

In addition to towers and  
a moat—now used for flow-  
ers—there is the art collec-  
tion. Just how many paint-  
ings there are is known to  
Prince Franz Josef alone, but  
it is believed to total about  
1,300, including a respectable  
number of Rubenses and Van  
Dycks, and three Rembrandts.

Not for Comfort  
There are, it is true, about  
100 rooms, but the Princess  
explained that many of them  
are not really livable. Cas-  
tles, after all, were not built  
primarily for comfort. So,  
ruling out the windowless  
chambers and those tucked  
high into towers, only about  
30 or 40 are left.

"To have a castle nowa-  
day," the Princess said with

but undoubtedly large, sum-  
One of the couple's five  
children, Wenzel, 13, the  
youngest son, is with his  
parents on their trip to this  
country. The principal object  
of the trip was for them to  
see their 25-year-old daugh-  
ter, Nora, who is working at  
the International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Develop-  
ment and living in the house-  
hold of Senator Claiborne  
Fell, the Rhode Island Demo-  
crat. Mr. and Mrs. Fell have  
been friends of the Liechten-  
steins for 30 years.

Family Business  
The eldest son, of course,  
will go into the family busi-  
ness someday, the others  
have or will have various  
careers, one being a lawyer  
in the principality, and an-  
other living in Paris.

Liechtenstein has no uni-  
versity, so they have gone  
abroad to study, to Austria  
and Switzerland.

It also has almost no un-  
employment—the figure late  
last year was 61—and, ac-  
cording to its rulers, "no un-  
rest, never a strike, no Com-  
munist," and two political  
parties, both conservative.

"It is," said Prince Franz  
Josef, "more or less a very  
large family."

Voting for men—is com-  
pulsory at the risk of a fine.  
The Government votes the  
Prince about 250,000 Swiss  
francs a year (about \$100,  
000), and he gives it right  
back. It is stability person-  
ified.

"Everyday life" in what is  
often called the storybook  
principality "is like every-  
where," said the Princess.  
"Jobs and noise and rush."  
And she and the Prince,  
Franz Josef II Maria Alois  
Alfred Karl Johann Heinrich  
Michael Georg Ignatius Bene-  
diktus Gerhardus Majella,  
who is Duke of Troppau and  
Jagendorf as well as Prince  
of Liechtenstein, went off  
obediently to pose for a pho-  
tographer.



Franz Joseph von und zu Liechtenstein and his wife, Princess Gina, are visiting U.S.

Striking  
a soft cord  
for a pretty look—pur-  
lustrous pastel cord that holds,  
and is tipped by, sterling silver.  
Wear it long or double it for  
a choker. The cord with  
a gleaming tear, 27.00  
Cube, 30.00 Triangle, 25.00  
From Alwand Vahon, Street Floor,  
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Ridgewood-Paramus, Stamford

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Table of Over-the-Counter Quotations, columns include Bid, Ask, and Company Name. Includes entries like ACACI Corp, ACF Inc, ACFI Inc, etc.

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MUTUAL FUNDS table with columns for Buy, Sell, and Fund Name. Includes entries like ACE, ACF, ACFI, etc.

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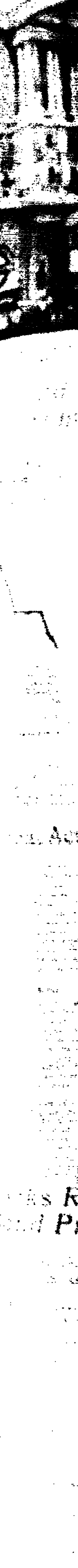
AUTHORITY BONDS table with columns for Bid, Ask, and Bond Name. Includes entries like ACFI Inc, ACFI Inc, etc.

United States Government and Agency Bonds table with columns for Bid, Ask, and Bond Name. Includes entries like ACFI Inc, ACFI Inc, etc.

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United States Government and Agency Bonds table with columns for Bid, Ask, and Bond Name. Includes entries like ACFI Inc, ACFI Inc, etc.

Supplementary O-T-C table with columns for Bid, Ask, and Bond Name. Includes entries like ACFI Inc, ACFI Inc, etc.

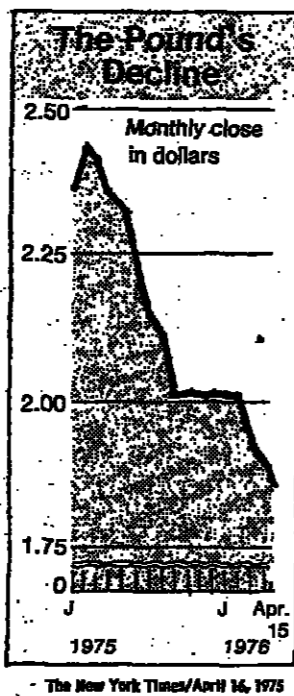




Bank of England in the City, London's financial district. The bank is the major defender of the pound.

### all in British Pound Creates A Host of Government Fears

PETER T. KILBORN  
Special to The New York Times  
LONDON, April 15—Today, every Maundy Thursday the Queen gave 100 pence to one man and one woman for each of the 50 parishes in the country. The Queen will have lived her birthday next Wednesday—three small bags of gold, including one containing 50 pence in specially minted coins.



The Pound's Decline  
Monthly close in dollars  
The New York Times/April 16, 1976

mark and the Swiss franc. A feeling is spreading now that the worst is over for this year, provided there's no massive new jolt to the economy such as a major strike or another Prime Minister's resignation.

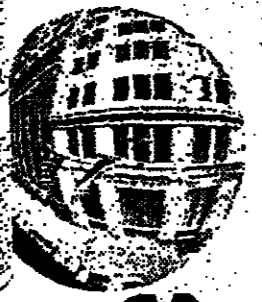
### se in Corn and Wheat Acreage Planned

WILLIAM ROBBINS  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 15—Farmers intend to increase their planting of corn and wheat above the level that produced record yields last year, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Paarberg, director of economics at the department, said. Predicting that the next report on prices would show an increase for retail food in the first quarter, Mr. Paarberg said prices for the first year were likely to increase "substantially" less than last year's 8 percent rise. He said any food price increases would be lower than in any of the last four years.

ment they intend to reduce by 2.1 percent their plantings of durum wheat, a low-volume crop used principally in pasta products, such as macaroni. But they said they intend to increase plantings of other spring wheat by 16.3 percent.

### 14 Wall Street. The Center of North America.



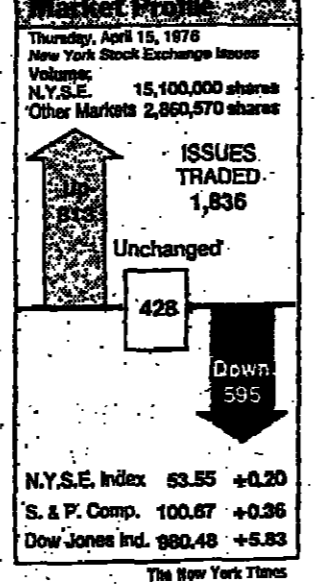
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As of April 1, farmers said in a survey, they intended to plant 82.7 million acres of corn, 6.2 percent more than last year when they actually planted 77.9 million acres and produced a record crop of nearly 5.8 billion bushels. This latest survey shows an increase of 2 percent over intentions expressed on Jan. 1.

Mr. Paarberg noted, however, that farmers' intentions can be changed for a variety of reasons, including the influence of the planting-intentions report itself, but actual plantings usually follow within a percentage point or two of the intentions reported as of April 1.

### Stocks Rally as Trading Lags; Bond Prices Slip in Quiet Day

Dow Rises by 5.83 to Close at 980.48



By VARTANIG G. VARTAN  
The stock market produced a mild rally yesterday as some issues responded affirmatively to favorable corporate news. But basically it was a market with spring fever.

Thankful for Any Rally  
Stock exchanges will be closed today in observance of Good Friday. The imminence of a three-day weekend, combined with the Passover holiday yesterday, contributed to the lackadaisical atmosphere in the market.

### U.S. TO URGE BANK FOR POOR NATIONS

International Agency Would Attract Private Funds to Produce Raw Materials

By ANN CRITTENDEN  
The United States is planning to call for the formation of a new international agency to encourage private investment in producing raw materials in developing countries, according to high Treasury and State Department officials.

At this fourth UNCTAD conference, the developing nations are expected to continue their pressure for a new international economic plan, particularly for a means of financing buffer stocks of primary commodities to be used to stabilize raw material prices.

The United States is opposed to sweeping plans for financing buffer stocks, but there is some sentiment within the Administration, especially at the State Department, for approaching the Nairobi meeting positively, with something attractive to offer the poorer countries.

Debate Continuing  
The final version of the new initiative is still being debated within the Government, but agreement has been reached on its essential thrust, which is to direct private capital to commercially viable investment opportunities in the third world.

Multinational corporations in general are ranging away from major long-range projects in the developing world because of rising economic nationalism and the increased risk of expropriation. Their fears have even affected investment in Canada, where the province of Saskatchewan recently nationalized the potash industry, which was largely American owned.

As a result, some of the world's richest supplies of minerals are not being exploited for want of capital. A mechanism that could redirect funds toward the development of such resources would benefit the capital-short developing countries and at the same time provide new and profitable opportunities for private corporations.

How Idea Would Work  
As the new International Resources Bank is now conceived, it could issue bonds against a particular raw material, say copper, deposit, and sell the bonds to investors, who would likely be major copper producers. The agency would then pass the money on to the nation owning the copper deposit to develop it. The bank would take a lien on production and would be paid out of the proceeds.

Thus, the bank would act as an intermediary between the investor and the producer.

Good Friday Closings  
All securities and commodities exchanges in the United States and Canada will be closed today in observance of Good Friday.

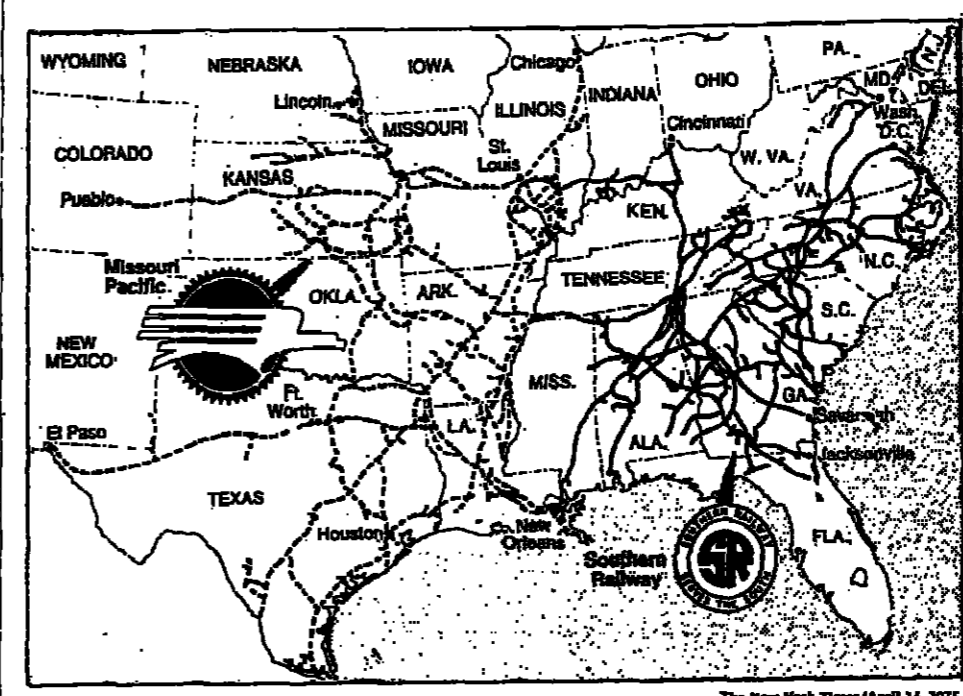
Banks will remain open in New York State. However, banks will be closed in New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, among other states, as well as in Canada.

In Europe, securities exchanges, banks and many business enterprises will be closed today and some will remain closed on Easter Monday.

The credit market slipped back yesterday as it relinquished a little ground after its advance during the preceding two weeks. Trading lightened, and this combination of easing prices and quiet activity was viewed as normal market behavior before a three-day weekend.

Prices in the tax-exempt sector of the bond market, however, continued to inch upward, and the Bond Buyer reported that its index of municipal bond yields dropped 11 basic points this week to 6.54 percent from 6.65 percent a week ago.

By this gauge, the tax-exempt bond market has now advanced in price for the past six weeks, pushing rates to their lowest levels since early March, 1975. Bond markets will be closed today in observance of Good Friday.



### Southern Railway and Missouri Pacific Plan to Study Feasibility of Combining

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD  
The Missouri River Corporation, the holding company that controls the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and the Southern Railway announced yesterday that they had begun joint studies to determine the feasibility and advisability of combining under common corporate ownership and control. The Missouri Pacific and the Southern are among the most profitable and best maintained railroads in the nation.

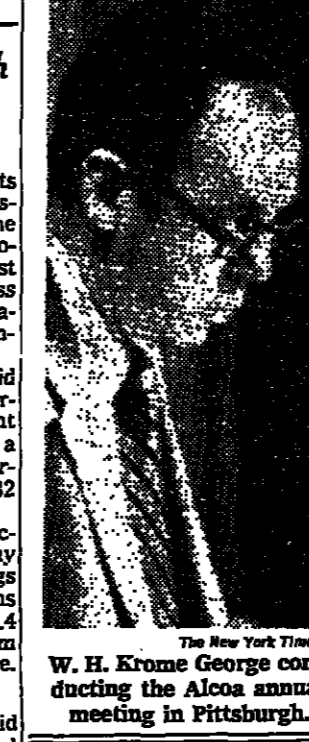
Downing B. Jenks, chairman of Missouri Pacific, and W. Graham Clayton Jr., chairman of the Southern, said in a joint announcement that they expected representatives of their companies to meet "in the near future" to explore various approaches. The two executives stressed that the proposed studies "may or may not result in a definitive agreement."

Their announcement avoided any use of the word "merger." Close observers of the two companies expressed a belief that the studies instead would be directed toward the creation of a new corporate entity that would issue its stock in exchange for the stock of both Missouri Pacific and the Southern. This would mean that neither of the present corporations would assume the assets or the liabilities of the other. If one failed, the other would not be responsible for its debts.

### Manufacturers Hanover Earnings Down

Bankers Trust Also Off—Midland in Loss—High at Continental Illinois

First-quarter earnings reports by bank holding companies yesterday showed a general decline for the Manufacturers Hanover Corporation and the Bankers Trust New York Corporation, a loss for the Marine Midland Corporation and a record for the Continental Illinois Corporation.



W. H. Krome George conducting the Alcoa annual meeting in Pittsburgh.

Alcoa's Net Drops 21% but Sales Rise 12%, Meeting Is Told

By GENE SMITH  
Special to The New York Times  
PITTSBURGH, April 15—The Aluminum Company of America's first-quarter net income trailed the year-ago period by 21.5 percent, W. H. Krome George, chairman, reported at the annual meeting here today.

Softness in Demand Cited  
The company's statement said the first quarter was marked by softness in domestic commercial loan demand and lower rates earned on assets. It added that these trends were offset by a sharp increase in lease financing income and continued improvement in international business.

United Airlines, the nation's largest air carrier, announced yesterday that its loss during March totaled about \$8 million, bringing its deficit for the first quarter to a record \$43 million.

Bankers Trust reported that its operating earnings before security transactions were \$18.2 million, or \$1.08 a share. This was 38.3 per cent less than the earnings in the 1975 quarter of \$21.4 million, or \$2.04 a share.

The bank holding company, which controls the Bankers Trust Company, reported that its net first-quarter income after security transactions this year was \$13.3 million, or \$1.08 a share. This was 36.7 per cent below the first-quarter net last year of \$21 million, or \$2 a share.

Marine Midland reported it had a loss of \$435,000 on operations during the first quarter of 1976.

Mr. George said that it was "evident that Alcoa is only beginning to realize the benefits of higher volume in its profit margins and that we have not recovered all the production cost increases that have been incurred over the past year."

In 1975, United had a March profit of \$3.2 million and a first quarter loss of \$8.7 million. "The loss reflects the carry-over impact of the December strike against United, combined with higher operating costs," said Edward E. Carlson, chairman of the airline and its holding company, UAL Inc.

The machinists shut the airline down for 16 days last December and since then, United has been unable to regain its share of the passenger traffic. During the first quarter of 1976, Mr. George added that "soon-

### The Long Weekend Termed a Factor

By JOHN H. ALLAN  
The credit market slipped back yesterday as it relinquished a little ground after its advance during the preceding two weeks. Trading lightened, and this combination of easing prices and quiet activity was viewed as normal market behavior before a three-day weekend.

### Weyerhaeuser Raises Quarter Net 84.8%

By CLARE M. RECKERT  
The improved rate of family housing starts and strengthening domestic demand for all paper and paperboard products helped the Weyerhaeuser Company lift first-quarter earnings by 84.8 percent, the nation's largest lumber and wood products producer reported yesterday.

Net income of 160.8 million, or 46 cents a share, reported for the period compared with \$32.9 million, or 26 cents a share, for the first three months last year. Net sales were up 17.1 percent to \$642.4 million from \$548.6 million. The 1975 first quarter net was restated to give effect to a \$7.5 million reduction for last-in, first-out (LIFO) valuation of inventories and for a \$1.9 million reduction for foreign currency translation.

George H. Weyerhaeuser, president, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting in

### Quarter Net Loss At United Airlines Totals \$43 Million

By STEVEN RATTNER  
United Airlines, the nation's largest air carrier, announced yesterday that its loss during March totaled about \$8 million, bringing its deficit for the first quarter to a record \$43 million.

In 1975, United had a March profit of \$3.2 million and a first quarter loss of \$8.7 million. "The loss reflects the carry-over impact of the December strike against United, combined with higher operating costs," said Edward E. Carlson, chairman of the airline and its holding company, UAL Inc.

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### INDUSTRY OUTPUT UP 0.6% IN MARCH

Rise, Though the Smallest Since Last October, Is Considered Healthy

### PERSONAL INCOME GAINS

Increase at Annual Rate of \$7.6 Billion—Economists Are Cautious on Growth

By EDWIN L. DALE JR.  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 15—Two important indicators of the nation's economy showed further advances in March. Government reports disclosed today.

The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production rose by six-tenths of 1 percent last month, the smallest increase since last October but still a healthy advance.

The Commerce department reported that personal income, which has been growing strongly, rose at a \$7.6 billion annual rate in March. While this was less than the February increase of \$12.3 billion, on an annual basis, part of the difference was accounted for by a one-time speedup in February of veterans' life insurance dividends.

Previous Figures Changed  
The increase in industrial production of six-tenths of 1 percent last month compared with revised figures of seven-tenths of 1 percent in February and eight-tenths in January.

Production in March was 10 percent above the recession low last April, but still was 4 percent less than in the recession peak of September 1974. This indicates that most of the nation's industries still have slack capacity.

The Federal Reserve's industrial production report said that "gains continued to widespread among most components of the index."

In the consumer goods sector the report said "autos again provided the major impetus" to rising output, with autos assemblies in March up a further 3 percent to an annual rate of 8.3 million units.

No Upward Revision Made  
Despite the heavy flow of good economic news in recent months, the nation's leading business economists remain cautious and have not revised their forecasts on growth upward for 1976.

A survey released yesterday by the National Association of Business Economists revealed that this group now expects the United States economy to grow by an average of 5 to 6 percent this year, measured by real gross national product. That is the same rate growth forecast by the association in its September survey.

Inflation is expected to pick up from the 3.3 percent pace at an annual rate registered early this year by the Consumer Price Index. But, for all of 1976, economists now expect inflation to remain below the group's earlier forecast of 7 percent.

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Profits Scoreboard (Some of Major Corporations Reporting Yesterday)

CORPORATION	1976 Earnings	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975
Alcoa	\$22,600,000	+21.5
Bristol-Myers	32,400,000	+18.2
Burroughs	24,300,000	+3.8*
Gillette	23,900,000	+26.5*
Int'l. Minerals		
& Chemical	38,200,000	-26.0**
Kraftco	34,300,000	+41.2
Rockwell International	29,400,000	+39.3
Texagulf	18,000,000	-47.4*
Transamerica	25,400,000	+56.8*
Weyerhaeuser	60,800,000	+84.8*

\*1975 earnings restated for accounting changes.  
\*\*1976 earnings restated for accounting changes.



Weyerhaeuser Lifts Net 8.4%; Others List Results

Continued From Page 37
Tacoma, Wash., that he expected the economic recovery to continue to raise operating rates for pulp and paper products mills. He said increasing demand was expected to support above 90 percent operating rates in 1976 with about full capacity of those industries in 1977.

Bristol-Myers
The Bristol-Myers Company, the diversified pharmaceutical, health care and household products manufacturer, reported yesterday that its earnings rose 18.2 percent to \$32.4 million, or \$1.01 a share, in the first quarter of 1976, or 85 percent above the 1975 level. Sales were up 15 percent at \$496.3 million, the highest for any quarter in the company's history.

Kraftco Corp.
The world's largest processor of manufactured dairy and packaged food products, the Kraftco Corporation, told shareholders yesterday that first-quarter earnings rose 41.2 percent to a record \$34.3 million, or \$1.22 a share. Sales, also at a new high for that quarter, were \$1.242 billion, a gain of 1.5 percent from the year earlier quarter. The annual meeting was held in Boston for the first time.

CHASE REALTY TRUST SHOWS A NET LOSS
The financially troubled Chase Manhattan Mortgage and Realty Trust, the nation's largest real estate investment trust, reported yesterday a sharply lower loss on its business for the third fiscal quarter and nine months ended Feb. 29. Chase, which has been involved in intense efforts to avert bankruptcy through a financial overhaul, reported a net loss for the most recent quarter of \$5.6 million, compared with a loss of \$8.2 million in the same period last year of \$82.3 million on revenues of \$12.3 million. This included provisions of \$68.4 million to cover possible losses on loans.

MEXICO RULES OUT PESO DEVALUATION
Special to The New York Times
MEXICO CITY, April 15—The Mexican Government has forcefully denied persistent reports that the Mexican peso may be devalued this weekend for the first time in 22 years.

ALROADS TALK A COMBINATION
Continued From Page 37
The nation's railway system, Southern Railway, operated a 500-mile system in 13 eastern states in 1975, earned \$86.4 million and savings of \$78.3 million. Missouri Pacific Railroad, which operates 1,700 miles of line states, extending from the Gulf Coast and to the Rocky Mountains, had revenues of \$88.9 million in 1975 and earnings of \$22.2 million.

PEOPLE TO RISE
Inc. shareholders were yesterday at the annual meeting that the company's earnings would increase 1.6 percent a week to 1.8 million.

Continued From Page 37
The company also noted that earnings were raised by 2 cents a share by translating international inventories at historic exchange rates.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, 1976, and 1975. Includes entries for ALBERTO-CULVER CO., AMSTAR CORP., and AMERICAN PACIFIC CORP.

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REVENUE TEST CORP.

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REPORTS VARIED ON BANK EARNINGS

Continued From Page 37
The corporation, which owns the Marine Midland Bank, also reported that its net after security transactions dropped to \$1.5 million, or 12 cents a share, from \$9.9 million, or 79 cents a share.

The statement said that the loss and decreased net income reflected a decline in loan demand and narrower interest rate differentials. These factors, in turn, it added, were due to a general decline in interest rates and a negative impact of non-income producing and reduced-rate loans.

The record quarter earnings of Continental Illinois, which controls the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, amounted, before security transactions, to \$33.5 million, or \$1.92 a share.

This was 5 percent higher than comparable earnings last year of \$31.9 million, or \$1.84 a share. Net income after security transactions for the first quarter was about \$32.3 million, or \$1.85 a share, compared with more than \$31.4 million, or \$1.81 a share, for the 1975 period.

Continental credited the strong earnings to a number of factors, including a favorable net income performance of \$122.7 million on a taxable equivalent basis.

Other reports by bank holding companies yesterday also showed varying results for the quarter.

Wells Fargo & Company of San Francisco, which controls the Wells Fargo Bank, reported sales for the week ended April 10 were an estimated \$12.6 billion, up 17 percent from \$10.7 billion, or 71 cents a share, from the year earlier.

The decline in earnings for the first three months of this year was attributed to lower interest rates earned on loans.

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Alcoa Net Off 21% in Quarter, But Sales Show a Rise of 12%

Continued From Page 37
The availability and cost of capital. Alcoa has budgeted \$270 million to replace and renovate obsolete plants and install environmental control facilities and make plants more energy efficient, but we won't really be adding any significant capacity to our system.

The Alcoa chief executive in government "somehow resisted four major issues facing the company: the rising prices are caused by con-

straints before security transactions. This compared with a profit of \$9.5 million, or 76 cents a share, for the 1975 quarter.

The corporation, which owns the Marine Midland Bank, also reported that its net after security transactions dropped to \$1.5 million, or 12 cents a share, from \$9.9 million, or 79 cents a share.

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ATTENTION: HOLDERS OF PENNZOIL OFFSHORE GAS OPERATORS, INC. Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1979

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES ON MAY 28, 1976
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of November 1, 1970, between Pennzoil Offshore Gas Operators, Inc. ("POGO"), Pennzoil United, Inc. (now named Pennzoil Company), and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Trustee, POGO has elected to redeem and will redeem on May 28, 1976 ("Redemption Date") all the Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1979 (the "Debentures") then outstanding under the Indenture.

The holder of any Debentures has the right, at his option, to convert, up to the close of business on May 28, 1976 (at which time said right will terminate) the principal amount of such Debentures into shares of Class B Common Stock of POGO at the rate of one share of Class B Common Stock for each \$6 principal amount of Debentures surrendered for conversion.

RIGHT TO CONVERT DEBENTURES INTO POGO COMMON STOCK
The holder of any Debentures has the right, at his option, to convert, up to the close of business on May 28, 1976 (at which time said right will terminate) the principal amount of such Debentures into shares of Class B Common Stock of POGO at the rate of one share of Class B Common Stock for each \$6 principal amount of Debentures surrendered for conversion.

PROCEDURE FOR CONVERSION
The Debentures to be converted must be surrendered to the Trustee or the Trustee's Authenticating Agent as set forth below. The request for conversion is printed on the back of the Debenture certificates and must be duly endorsed on each certificate. The method of delivery is at the holder's option and risk but registered or certified mail is suggested.

No fractional shares of Class B Common Stock will be issued. If a conversion results in a fraction of a share, the holder will be paid an amount in cash equal to such fraction multiplied by the average of the closing bid and asked prices of such Class B Common Stock on the last trading day immediately preceding the date of conversion, as furnished by any member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. selected by POGO for that purpose.

After provision has been made, as provided in the Indenture, for notice of redemption of the Debentures and for the payment thereof, the Debentures shall cease to be entitled to any benefits under the Indenture, other than the right to receive the redemption price, together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date, or the right to convert the Debentures called for redemption into Common Stock until the close of business on the Redemption Date as described above.

Penzoil Offshore Gas Operators, Inc.
By W. A. Hoyer, President
R. B. Beryman, Secretary

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Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table of stock prices and trading activity for various companies on the NYSE.

N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table of stock prices and trading activity for various companies on the NYSE.

Money

Table showing interest rates for various financial instruments.

Reserve Report

Table showing reserve reports for various banks and institutions.

New Bond Issues

Table listing new bond issues, including utilities and industrial bonds.

Highs and Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks on Thursday, April 15, 1976.

Foreign Stock Index

Table showing foreign stock index values for various international markets.

Consolidated Trading for New York Stock Exchange Issues

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1976

Main table of stock trading data with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sections for 'Continued From Page 36', 'M-N-O-P', 'Q-R-S', and 'U-V-W-X-Y-Z'.

AUCTION SALE

appear in the Classified Pages on weekdays, in Section 9 on Sundays (distributed in the greater New York area).

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IS REPORTED MONEY SUPPLY

Week of Advance Is by Reserve Bank

DOUGLAS W. CRAY money supply in the week for the second week, to a seasonally average of \$300 billion

particular financial-ecobrometer, a subject of using interest to Federal Board policy-watcher, four weeks ended April

Broader Aggregate broader monetary aggre-

ended April 7. This was to-week increase of 0.3

market, Salomon Brothers average of Aa-rated long-term

In the money market, the Federal Reserve added some

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Futures in Soybeans and Grain Climb on Midwest Exchanges

By H. L. MAIDENBERG

A late burst of buying lifted grain and soybean prices on the Midwest exchanges yesterday, shattering the caution that normally rules the market

Under the exchange's new rules, the daily limit was raised to 75 cents after a session that resulted in a 50-cent rise

There was no indication in yesterday's release how much of the principal of the loans had been paid down

Some Loans in Arrears An assistant vice-president of Security National conceded in Federal court in Newark last

The New York National Bank of Commerce announced plans to sue \$125 million of bonds, due 1977-96, at competitive bidding

Against the holiday backdrop, a fairly large number of financing developments took place

The offering included \$75.3 million of 7 1/2 percent pass-through securities that the Citicorp group offered publicly at 97 percent to yield 7.87 percent

In the corporate bond market, the Bucyrus-Erie Company raised \$50 million by selling an issue of 7 3/4 percent seven-year notes at a price of 100 percent

The Kansas City Power and Light Company announced that it would sell \$40 million of 30-year bonds at competitive bidding on May 4

The offering included \$75.3 million of 7 1/2 percent pass-through securities that the Citicorp group offered publicly at 97 percent to yield 7.87 percent

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F.B.I. AGENTS CUT ARREARS ON LOANS

Security National Bank Says Total Is Now 'About \$130'

By RICHARD PHALON The Security National Bank of New Jersey said yesterday that about 300 F.B.I. agents to whom it had routinely made unsecured loans at 3 percent

Bank officials could not be reached to elaborate on the statement, which was made in a news release. The bank, the subject of a severely contested takeover bid, denied in the release that there was any "impropriety" in the loans.

At their peak last fall, before the bank began a crash collection program aimed at reducing the amount outstanding, Security National officials have testified, the F.B.I. loans amounted to more than \$1 million. That figure represented about one-third of Security National's net worth.

There was no indication in yesterday's release how much of the principal of the loans had been paid down in response to the crash collection program. The bank started making such preferential loans to F.B.I. agents in 1969.

Some Loans in Arrears An assistant vice-president of Security National conceded in Federal court in Newark last Jan. 23 there had been no repayment of principal on "many" of the F.B.I. loans

The New York National Bank of Commerce announced plans to sue \$125 million of bonds, due 1977-96, at competitive bidding April 27

Against the holiday backdrop, a fairly large number of financing developments took place

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New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1976

Table with columns: U.S. Gov. Bonds, Other Dom. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, Total All Bonds. Includes sub-tables for Bond Issues Traded and World Bank.

Table with columns: Corp. Bonds, High, Low, Last, Change. Lists various corporate bonds like AT&T, IBM, etc.

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Foreign Exchange

U.S. Dollar vs. Foreign Currencies

Table with columns: Country, Rate, Change. Lists exchange rates for various countries.

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Advertising

Longines Is Making a Comeback

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY
Longines, once a big name in broadcast advertising, is starting a comeback on the airwaves as part of its 1976 advertising program—about \$4 million and just about double last year's.

Longines-Wittnauer Inc., the watch company, from 1947 to 1958 the sponsor of the Longines Symphonette on radio is now going to give television a try with an 11-market, six-week flight that begins May 3. There will be an eight-week pre-Christmas flight as well.

Actually, with Ogilvy & Mather, its agency for the last four years, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation subsidiary tested the medium last year in Atlanta and Delaware.

"We found it works and works quite well," Robert Pliskin, president of Longines, said yesterday during a visit to the agency. It could well be that the company with its two brands—Longines "the premier presentation timepiece" and Wittnauer, with its "image of innovation, advanced technology and fashion styling"—being forced to change the tube by competitive pressures.

Mr. Pliskin, who agrees that a good offense is the best defense, is facing aggressive competition from other watch companies. Seiko, the Japanese import at but unknown 10 years ago and now holder of an estimated 10 percent of the United States market, spent some \$2.6 million on television last year, while Bulova spent \$1.7 million, and Timex, a healthy \$6.3 million.

So far the agency has credited two 30-second commercials for Longines-Wittnauer and plans three more. The commercials as well as the print advertising will for the first time include the full name Longines-Wittnauer. In the past the brands were advertised independently.

And the new tagline, which could well be aimed at the competition, plays up the company's heritage. "Time is the art of the Swiss." The majority of each of the two new commercials is devoted to one brand. The one for Longines, which features an obviously disappointed gift recipient named Ben saying "I was kind of hoping for a Longines," plays up what at the moment at least is an exclusive feature, a digital watch "that reads day and night."

The Wittnauer spot rather pointedly has a group of Oriental technicians in white coats crowded around something as the announcer says "Every time Wittnauer invents a watch our competition really looks it over. They've got an eyeful this time."

Wrigley Aims at New York Market

You might have noticed, if you are a New Yorker, that the Wm. Wrigley Company, although based in Chicago, has been displaying a special affection for New York. It has tailor-made 30-second and 60-second spots for Doublemint gum that are running only in this market with the theme line "It takes a big taste to make it in the big town." No other city will get such attention.

The effort was planned even before the city's financial crisis, according to A. G. Atwater Jr., vice president for advertising, who feels it's even more important now. The budget is \$2 million, which is a lot of scratch for just one market.

An interesting facet to the story is that Wrigley, which uses Arthur Meyerhoff Associates, Chicago, for broadcast advertising and Needham, Harper & Steers, Chicago, for print, turned the New York job over to Needham, which in turn gave it to its New York office, where the advertising was created by Karen Ramsey, Jan Chinard and Lester Colodny, all natives. They're not easy to find, you know.

Mr. Pliskin, who hired Ogilvy soon after coming aboard from the Norman M. Morris Corporation, distributor of Omega watches, is not without an advertising philosophy.

"First thing," he explained, "you have a good product, service and style. Then you tell people what you've got in a convincing, honest way and that's the name of the game."

In addition to the television advertising that will run just before and just after prime time aimed at the quality market of 18-to-49-year-olds, there will be an extended magazine effort.

On the schedule are Time, Newsweek, Sports Illustrated, The New York Times Magazine, Esquire, Business Week, Ebony, House Beautiful, Vogue, Harper's Bazaar, Playboy and Penthouse.

Mr. Pliskin, realizing the need of a strong emphasis on the retail side, a year ago hired Stanley Zainfeld away from the Zale Corporation, a leading jewelry chain, to be his vice president for marketing.

So, in an additional advertising push, there will be additional promotion in the local level by some 4,000 retailers through co-op news

paper advertising and even television for which the company is supplying the commercials. Time's up.

Changes at American Banker
The American Banker, a publication that began the new year with a rather violent management shake-up, is having some more changes of an apparently more placid nature.

Edward V. Otis, a member of the family that owns the publication through a trust, is retiring the chairmanship after 55 years with the publication. He will be replaced in early May as chairman and chief executive by Derrick Otis Steinmann, a 32-year-old member, a holder of a doctorate in industrial psychology who is currently a research associate at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Steinmann said yesterday that William S. Shanks, who became president in January, would remain president, and that Upton E. Lippitt, former president, would continue as vice chairman and a director.

Hodes-Daniel Picks President
Joseph R. Bracken Jr., a 20-year-old man with Young & Rubicam, has joined Hodes-Daniel, a subsidiary of Ogilvy & Mather, as president and chief operating officer. Nothing like starting near the top. The top is occupied by Robert D. Hodes, chairman.

Decline in British Pound Draws A Host of Government Fears

Continued From Page 37
to the oil exporting countries a little over two years ago, price of oil. Since the fall of 1973, those countries' pound reserves were 1.719 billion. By the end of last year, they stood at £2.8 billion, or nearly 70 percent of the world's total central bank reserves of pounds.

The oil countries are concerned now about further depreciation of the pound and are therefore offering more oil payments in other currencies, but they have not attempted to rid themselves of the pounds they hold. Such a move would be self-defeating. The moment it became apparent they would do so, the pound's value would plunge.

This week, there were tentative signs that the oil countries might have less reason to fear depreciation. Yesterday, the British Government disclosed the kind of news that is good for any nation's currency, a recovery in the balance of payments.

Uncertainty, too, surrounds Mr. Healey's principal tool in controlling inflation, his incomes policy. He has asked the trade unions to accept only a 3 percent increase in wages this year in return for income-tax concessions. But the unions have made it clear that they expect more than 3 percent.

Those worries preoccupy Britain now far more than the erosion of the pound's legendary prestige. It is still a major reserve currency, held by many countries in their central bank reserves, just as they hold dollars, gold and special drawing rights.

Many of those countries hold pounds only because the Bank of England pays them higher interest—now 9 percent—than the United States, which pays about 6 percent, or the West Germans, who pay 3 percent. Because of the high rates on the pound, a German banker here explained, few central banks have actually lost money on pounds, despite the depreciation.

The Bank of England pays such rates because it fears that if it did not, pound holders would sell out, upsetting the British economy. It has been the threat of such disruption that has caused the Germans and the Swiss to discourage holdings of their currencies.

The pound's reserve role is nevertheless slowly eroding and has been for decades. The Bank of England does not keep data showing the extent of the decline, but a comparison of its data against total non-Communist world reserves as recorded by the International Monetary Fund suggests that the pound now represents less than 4 percent of total reserve holdings, down from 6 percent five years ago.

That proportion would be far less were it not for the riches that began flowing

U.S. TO URGE BANK FOR POOR NATIONS

Continued From Page 37
host country and the corporation, indirectly providing the corporation with insurance against nationalization.

For the host country the advantage would lie in the internationalization of private foreign investment. The funds would in a sense be filtered through an international institution, thereby mitigating fears of economic—or political—domination.

The proposal would "unbundle" each foreign investment package. The financing would be separated into the management and the technology which the host country would probably still purchase from the company on a contract basis.

The basic idea of an International Resources Bank originated with Charles W. Benson, Deputy Secretary of State, and a former businessman with wide international experience.

Uncertain Point
It is undecided, for example, how much original capital would have to be paid in to the International Resources Bank, or whether any such capital would even be required in the beginning. The bank could be originated simply with guarantees of a given amount of support, or "callable capital," from donor countries if the bank needed the funds.

The new institution's relationship with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as the World Bank) is also not yet decided.

In some respects the International Resources Bank resembles the International Investment Trust, which was contained in proposals made by Secretary Kissinger before the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations last September.

Both institutions were designed to increase the flow of investment capital to developing countries. The trust would do this by investing public and private funds from the industrial and the oil-producing countries in enterprises in the poor nations, much like a mutual fund. Since the trust concept was proposed, little has been done to implement it.

Illustration of a man and a woman talking. Speech bubbles: 'I hear TIME has an inexpensive Spot Market program that's like no other around.' 'Something new under the sun?' Includes 'ADVERTISEMENT' label.

Wanted: W.T. Grant Shop 'g' Carls. Will buy any quantity. Contact: W.T. Grant, 100 W. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10018.

SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS. Includes: Cleaning, Pastry, Tailors, Tennis Indoors, etc.

Isn't this a good time for your teen-agers to be deepening and broadening and continuing their education by reading The New York Times? Call toll-free 800-325-6400 for home delivery—or mail this coupon.

Wanted: Wholesale Only. Offers: DUMPING, DOUGLAS CREATIONS, CASH REGISTERS, R/C PANTY HOSE, LED WATCHES, etc.

Coca-Cola Reaches Accord With F.T.C. On Future Contests. WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Coca-Cola Company has signed a binding agreement with the Federal Trade Commission that commits the soft drink concern to specific rules whenever it runs a promotional contest.

Top of the BOURBON MARKET. Buying Index—spent \$20-plus on Bourbon in the past month. U.S. News Households 177. Includes illustration of a bottle.

SALE: A PLASTICS MANUFACTURING PLANT IN LEWISTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. OFFERED AT SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. Includes details of the sale.

Downing at Irvington. happy easter from the management of Downing & Co. Includes details of the Easter event.

Sports are where you find them. And whatever your sport, you'll find it covered in the Sports Pages of The New York Times. Includes details of sports coverage.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table containing American Stock Exchange Transactions, American Exchange Options, and Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and trading volumes.

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table listing other U.S. and foreign stock exchanges including Midwest, Pacific, Boston, Toronto, Milan, Paris, Johannesburg, Sydney, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, and Brussels. Includes columns for exchange names, stock names, and prices.

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BORROWING ITS PROBLEMS

System Was Used to Finance \$300 Million

By LEWIS WEISMAN... State was falling in its critical spring drive...

New York City Facing Hard Decision On Wage Policy: Raise Pay or Fight

By LEE DEMBART... A handful of labor experts and city officials, now struggling to fashion a wage policy...

Productivity is the key to the city's survival... Mr. Zuccotti remained unconvinced... Mr. Bigel, who for many years has been close to the Mayor...

HOUSES -100-

Real estate listings for various areas including Manhattan, Queens, Nassau-Suffolk, and Westchester. Includes details on price, location, and features for numerous properties.

ALBANY EXPECTS DELAY ON LOTTERY

New Director Sees Restart of Games by Midsummer... By RONALD SMOTHERS... Albany, April 15—John D. Quinn, conceding that he will begin his job as director of the state's revamped lottery...

HOUSES - BROOKLYN -107-

Real estate listings for various areas in Brooklyn, including listings for houses, apartments, and commercial properties.

City Charter Committee Mails Partial Refund to Contributors

Archibald L. Gillies's office... "You're incredible," said his friend Jeff Byers, the caller... Mr. Gillies was chairman of the Citizens Committee for Charter Revision...

State Employees to Mark Memorial Day on May 31

Special on The New York Times... ALBANY, April 15—A spokesman for Governor Carey, in a statement meant to clarify the effect of the new state law making May 30 Memorial Day in the state...

ALBANY EXPECTS DELAY ON LOTTERY

New Director Sees Restart of Games by Midsummer... By RONALD SMOTHERS... Albany, April 15—John D. Quinn, conceding that he will begin his job as director of the state's revamped lottery...

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Vertical text on the left side, including 'REAL ESTATE' and 'HOMES'.

Main real estate listings area with multiple columns of text, including property descriptions, prices, and contact information.

Advertisement for 'The New York Times' classified advertising, including contact information and rates.







WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

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TRAVEL AGENT
Need experienced commercial agent, good of ticking, do not apply if less than 2 years experience. After 10 AM.
Pitt 759-1012 ext 30-29

US TRAVEL/OPPT
All major US cities & report exact, doing business in all major US cities.
Call Jerry 212-759-2525

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

CORRUPTED SALES REP
Good Commission only in metro NY area.
Call Jerry 212-759-2525

SALES REP
FLORAL INDUSTRY
To be based in NYC area and call on florists in the area.
Call Jerry 212-759-2525

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

INTERESTED IN MANAGEMENT?
Sales Experience Necessary
MAGAZINE ADVERTISING
SALARY OPEN-Call Today
Lenny DeChamp 670-4500

DEPARTMENT MANAGER
To develop total in-store brand history
Gourmet Bakers, Inc.
11 Convent Lane, Edison, NJ 08817

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

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Employment Agencies 3184

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HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
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Employment Agencies 3184

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

WANTED TO... CATHEDRAL... ASTOR GALLERIES... 226-9000

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Capital Wanted 3402
Single Club of attractive people...

Franchising & Bus. Loans 3406
Mortgage Loans-1st & 2nd...

RESTAURANT
Wish to leave NY? The business opportunity...

GOURMET SHOP
Charming country style shop, prime loc.

GOURMET FOOD SHOP
We're opening a gourmet food shop...

FRUIT MARKET
Established fruit market, prime location.

MEAT MARKET
Established meat market, prime location.

FRUIT MARKET
Established fruit market, prime location.

MEAT MARKET
Established meat market, prime location.

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Established meat market, prime location.

FRUIT MARKET
Established fruit market, prime location.

MEAT MARKET
Established meat market, prime location.

Food Stores 3428
Wish to leave NY? The business opportunity...

GOURMET SHOP
Charming country style shop, prime loc.

GOURMET FOOD SHOP
We're opening a gourmet food shop...

FRUIT MARKET
Established fruit market, prime location.

MEAT MARKET
Established meat market, prime location.

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Lunches & Snacks 3434
Lunches & Snacks, prime location.

RESTAURANT
Wish to leave NY? The business opportunity...

GOURMET SHOP
Charming country style shop, prime loc.

GOURMET FOOD SHOP
We're opening a gourmet food shop...

FRUIT MARKET
Established fruit market, prime location.

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Restaurants, Bars & Grills 3440
Brewster 327-5400

RESTAURANT
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Motels and Motor Courts 3452
Excel Saratoga Resort

RESTAURANT
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Roofing & Siding 3454
Roofing & Siding, prime location.

RESTAURANT
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Car Wash 3456
Car Wash, prime location.

RESTAURANT
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Office Equipment 3458
Office Equipment, prime location.

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Snack Bar & Office Equipment 3460
Snack Bar & Office Equipment, prime location.

RESTAURANT
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Victoria Galleries
106 GREENWICH AVE., N.Y.C.
AUCTION TODAY AT 11 AM
ESTATE AUCTION
APR 17, SAT. 10:30 A.M.
ANTIQUE AUCTION
APR 17, SAT. 10:30 A.M.

6TH ANNUAL ART AUCTION
SAT. EVE. APRIL 17th 9P.M.
BENEFIT OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF TEMPLE EMANUEL
OF GREAT NECK
TO BE HELD AT TEMPLE EMANUEL
150 LINC LANE
GREAT NECK, N.Y.
EXHIBIT FROM 8P.M.

15th ANNUAL AUCTION OF OVER 1,000 PERSIAN RUGS
Sun. Apr. 18, 2 P.M.
Includes Heals & Lectors in Plus
Includes Heals & Lectors in Plus
Includes Heals & Lectors in Plus

SENIOR'S EXECUTION SALE
One (1) of the OTHER
Visitors Bureau, Judgment Creditor, FOR CASH ONLY, the right, title and interest in and to approximately 50 cars, including all various makes and models as more particularly described in the posted notices of sale, to be sold on APRIL 17, 1976 at 4 P.M. at 250 Summer Ave., Bklyn., N.Y. 11211 in and to contents of DONALD S. FISHER, City Marshal

Columbia Auction Rooms
210 Bedford St., Bklyn
Sells Sat. April 17, 1 P.M.
Cat. Art & Pottery Glass, Satsuma
Vases, Servis, Inroes, Linings &
Austrian Painted China, Eric Brac,
Clocks, Sterling & Silver Plate,
Brackets, Cabinet's Paintings
(Charles Marquet, Edward Paik,
Micheal, Richard Wilson, Stanley &
Wibber), & P.C. SHERATON HUNG
Set & Comodes, Tea Wagners,
Sec. Tables & Chairs Beigs, Lead-
ed Glass Chandelier, Antique Gold,
Silver & Diamond Jewelry.

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
Household Help Wtd. Female
Employment Agencies 3184

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# Impact of Power Move

## Environmentalists May Come to Regret Utilities' Abandonment of Utah Project

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN

SALT LAKE CITY, April 15—The decision by the California Edison spokesman, "we took a cold hard look at the figures," and don their controversial proposal to build the Kaiparowits Power Plant in southern Utah.

Meanwhile, an independent study prepared for the Interior Department showed that the costs of the project had been ballooning. Despite the urging of Arizona Power and Light, the third partner in the consortium which wanted to continue, the California utilities resolved to abandon the Utah project—at least for now.

The decision to halt the project has been hailed by environmentalists as a relief to the coal-fired facility that would have been the largest in the country. Environmental groups lobbied heavily against the project. Their threat to delay it through lawsuits was cited as one reason for the withdrawal announced by the Southern California Edison Company and the San Diego Gas Electric Company.

Now, however, those same utilities can argue that more nuclear power is essential if lights and air-conditioners are to continue to operate along the West Coast. This, in turn, could make it harder for environmentalists to stop future nuclear development.

### Key Vote June 8

In California, a "nuclear initiative" is to be voted on June 8. The measure would impose stringent restrictions on any nuclear development in that state. Before yesterday, its chances of passage were put at 50-50.

But today even environmental activists agree that companies heavily involved in nuclear power—among them Southern California Edison—have a new argument. Now that you have killed coal and electricity, they might tell the conservationists, you cannot also kill nuclear energy.

Another possible consequence of the Kaiparowits decision could be a backlash against the few environmentalists in the Southwest, especially in Utah.

State officials and residents of Kane county, in the Red Canyon lands near the Arizona border, where the plant was to have been built, were counting on the project to inject millions of dollars into their economy. In television interviews last night, they angrily referred to opponents of the facility as "Communists."

Local politicians attributed the loss of Kaiparowits in part to newspaper and television coverage of the controversy, even though the utilities did not give this as a reason for abandoning the project.

What will happen when state and Federal agencies review the several additional plans proposed for the same region? How much force will environmentalists be able to muster next time?

On the other hand, the abandonment of Kaiparowits allows the Federal Government to proceed with what many environmentalists feel is necessary before more smokestacks go up or more coal is dug—the preparation of an "environmental impact" report on the entire region. This could result in the scaling down of some proposed facilities in an effort to limit the overall pollution of southern Utah's pristine air.

The greatest irony, though, is that inflation- and energy-ravenous Californians, not the environmental movement, really killed Kaiparowits.

This point was brought home today when Southern California Edison held its annual meeting at its headquarters in Rosemead. T. M. McDaniels Jr., the company president, said in a speech, "It is evident that the increased prices for electricity and the conservation response of our customers have combined to result in a sharply reduced rate of growth in energy consumption."

Decline in Fuel Sales

Southern California Edison has had a decline in electricity sales in the last few years after sharp increases during the energy-hungry 1960's. In 1975 the projected sales were \$1.3 billion kilowatt hours, as against \$4.1 billion in 1973. As a result the company lowered its demand forecast for the rest of this decade to an annual increase of 4.5 percent rather than the 6.5 percent projected three years ago. That is little more than half the 8 percent forecast in the 1960's, when Kaiparowits was first conceived.

In other words, Southern California Edison discovered that the energy-generating capacity as much as it once thought it would. What's more, its partner, San Diego Gas, was reported to have been having second thoughts about pouring millions into the giant project.

In December, according to a Libyan Government Refuses Refuge to Three in Hijacking

BENGHASI, Libya, April 15—The Libyan Government has refused asylum to the three Filipino Moslems who surrendered yesterday in Benghazi after the longest aerial hijacking in history, the official Libyan press agency reports.

The agency said the three young gunmen were under interrogation but gave no indication what President Moammar al-Qaddafi's Government might do with them.

# U.S. SUITS ALLEGE SEX BIAS ON LAWS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

mortgage and granting it at the interest rate that prevailed on the date the original application was rejected, if the rate was lower then.

In the lawsuits filed today, the Jefferson Mortgage Corporation in Cherry Hill was accused of such allegedly illegal actions as requiring employed women, but not employed men, who applied for mortgages to submit written assurances that they expected to continue to work throughout the lifetime of the mortgage.

Prudential, whose president, Gene Donovan, was also named in the suit, was charged with failing to count all of a wife's income in determining whether a couple was eligible for a mortgage and with refusing to consider alimony or child-support payments as income in determining eligibility.

Prudential was also charged with automatically favoring a couple who could meet the income requirements on the husband's income that Mr. Nessen said yesterday was "lacking in precision and detail."

J. Stanley Pottinger, head of tail, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, which filed today's suits, disclosed at a press briefing that his agency, that the "United States will never give up its defense rights over the Panama Canal and will that regulate banks and savings and loans to discuss enforcement of the several different statutes banning discrimination in lending based on race, sex, and other factors."

# Nessen Says Canal Talks 'Defend' Interests of U.S.

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

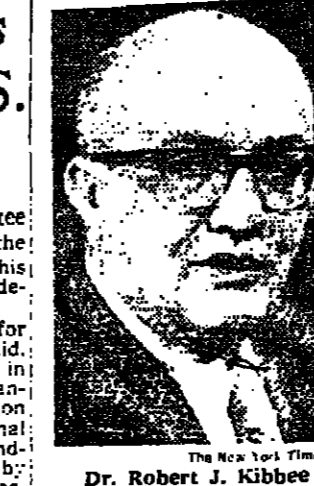
WASHINGTON, April 15—The canal open, to guarantee United States access to the canal and to maintain this country's responsibility to defend the canal.

Without the negotiations for a new treaty, Mr. Nessen said, those interests would be jeopardized. As one source of danger he warned of a repetition of the 1964 riots in the Canal Zone by Panamanians demanding control of the enclave by Panama. He also cited the possibility of military action by the Panamanian Government.

Mr. Nessen also said that the nations of Latin America were unanimous in their belief that "the treaty needs to be revised to reflect the aspirations of the Panamanian people" to control the Canal Zone.

When asked if President Ford agreed with Mr. Reagan's statement that the Panama Canal Zone is as much a part of the United States as Alaska or the Louisiana Purchase, Mr. Nessen replied, "that is totally wrong."

The canal negotiations, Mr. Nessen said, are "a sensitive issue too important to be treated as a political football."



Dr. Robert J. Kibbee

# KIBBEE PUTS OFF PAYING SUPPLIERS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

by the Comptroller's office, accompanied by a vividly worded news release.

The development constituted the latest volley in a complicated round of maneuvering by the city, state and two entities within the university—the Board of Higher Education and Dr. Kibbee's administration—over the future financing of the university.

The university was put on a strict monthly cash allotment by the city last month after it was estimated that it was likely to overspend by as much as \$70 million in the remaining three months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

"The figures they gave us each month were based on a miscalculation of what the university's rate of spending really was," Dr. Kibbee said yesterday. He said the university was actually spending \$25 million a month instead of the \$23 million it was allotted.

The chancellor said he was making the move based on a statement by Mr. Goldin that unpaid vouchers could be held over to the following month, so the effect on the vendors would be only what Dr. Kibbee called "momentary."

"If I don't submit the vouchers for O.T.P.S. (other than personal service), then he can't pay them," Dr. Kibbee said. "I don't submit them, so all he has to worry about are the vouchers he has on his desk now."

Mr. Goldin had written earlier to the chancellor that "if there are insufficient funds in a particular month to pay all vouchers, the unpaid vouchers may be paid in the succeeding month provided there are sufficient allocated funds."

The Comptroller wrote that in a letter confirming the city's intent, with the approval of the Emergency Financial Control Board, to try to limit the university's spending for the rest of the year. Dr. Kibbee's move is an apparent defiance of those efforts.

The university's expenditures to vendors for supplies come to about \$3 million or \$4 million a month, university officials said.

Dr. Kibbee said he had asked the Comptroller to delay paying the vendors pending the outcome of negotiations with the Professional Staff Congress, the faculty union, and with the state.

Up to \$4 Million Monthly

In both negotiations, the university is hoping to avert the effects of a \$55 million budget cut demanded by the city in the spring semester budget, which the university had proposed to resolve with a four-week pay-lace furlough.

Continuing negotiations with the union are currently proceeding on a proposal to defer payment of some salary until a subsequent year, in lieu of a furlough. And the university is holding out hopes that the state will come through with additional financing.

Yours suggestions simply amount to delaying the inevitable through the device of borrowing, in effect, from your vendors," Mr. Goldin said in rejecting the request for delay.

"It irresponsibly runs the risk of jeopardizing the education of thousands of students. I will not be a party to it," he declared.

Dr. Kibbee said that, faced with a choice of "inconveniencing" his vendors or the university staff, he chose to meet the payroll.

# Beame Urges Transfer Of City Stations' Control

By LES BROWN

Mayor Beame yesterday proposed legislation to transfer the ownership of the city's three broadcast stations.

WNYC-TV (Channel 13), State Education Department, WNYC-AM and WNYC-FM—to which he indicated could a new, nonprofit public-benefit corporation that would engage in various forms of fund-raising, similar to those of WNET/13, to keep the stations operating.

Whether or not the proposal is accepted by the state legislature, the Mayor's action makes it clear that the city intends to end its 52-year involvement with noncommercial broadcasting as another step in paring its budget.

Under the plan, the city would reduce its financial support of the stations by \$700,000 in the 1976-77 budget and gradually phase out all support over the next few years. The Municipal Broadcasting System, the agency of the city that operates the stations, has a current annual budget of \$2.1 million.

That agency would shift to the control of the Public Benefit Corporation, administered by a board of 18 directors, one of whom would be executive director of the corporation and the remaining 15 would be appointed by the Mayor. Thus the city would lose ownership of the licenses but would not totally relinquish its influence on the stations.

On its face, the Mayor's proposal appears to have rejected a \$70 million in the remaining three months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

"The figures they gave us each month were based on a miscalculation of what the university's rate of spending really was," Dr. Kibbee said yesterday.

But John Jay Iselin, president of WNET, said yesterday that he had been told by a city official, whom he declined to name, "not to be discouraged" by the mayor's proposal and that the WNET plan—which has yet to be submitted to Mayor's office in its final form—would still be the one adopted.

Mr. Iselin said he issued a liquor license for the club and it will open next week behind a closed door. Under yesterday's agreement, 120 members will be allowed to any of the club's 10 bars, with a surcharge of \$10 for the bar.

Arnold Labaton, director of the Municipal Broadcasting System, said he had also been informed that Mr. Iselin's proposal would still be considered. Officials in the Mayor's office could not be reached yesterday.

Mr. Labaton said that the pending change of status of the stations, one way or another, enabled them now to enter fund-raising activities from which they have been restricted under their municipal ownership.

He said the stations would begin today to carry spot announcements soliciting funds from the public, and that two professional fund-raisers had joined the staff.

Mayor Beame's proposal to turn the stations over to a public benefit corporation generally follows the recommendations made by Mr. Labaton in January. It provides for employees of the three stations to transfer to the new corporation in the same positions and at the same salaries but without their Civil Service status.

Mr. Labaton said that if Mayor Beame's proposal should be approved in the form in which it was submitted yesterday, "it would put us in the category of municipal stations, rather than community stations, giving us greater flexibility in hiring talent and securing outside underwriting for program-

ing." He said that under the corporation, the stations qualify for grants from the State Education Department, which he indicated could a new, nonprofit public-benefit corporation that would engage in various forms of fund-raising, similar to those of WNET/13, to keep the stations operating.

Mr. Labaton noted that stations would continue to serve the public, including operating its public address systems and mobile systems—and that they continue to broadcast hearings, reports of the Council and special events.

"We may not get a license that WCSB radi but for people who are used in these broadcasts, no other source for WNYC," Mr. Labaton said.

# Trade Center to Public In for La At Roof Restan

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey yesterday to admit a number of public diners to the exclusive luncheon club at the World Trade Center State Liquor Authority issued a liquor license for the club and it will open next week behind a closed door.

Under yesterday's agreement, 120 members will be allowed to any of the club's 10 bars, with a surcharge of \$10 for the bar for each of his guests.

Liquor Authority proposes the members be limited to separate rooms.

The Liquor Authority nally denied the permit to the Port Authority to make the facility, on the 107th floors of the tower, a private club at time and a public restaurant for dinner, State law, according to the Liquor Authority, requires a restaurant license must admit the public.

The club-restaurant, seats 310 diners, is owned by Hilton International Corporation, which will operate 25 restaurants and bars in the World Trade Center when are completed. Roger Weiss, a spokesman for Hilton, said the surcharge would be posed only at lunchtime weekdays.

He said there would be extra charges from 3 P.M. weekdays or on any weekday holiday. He said the surcharge would not entitle the private club, which includes private rooms, small health clubs, and a restaurant where the club is \$420 a year.

The restaurant, known as Windows on the World, will be open in the evenings on weekends beginning in May, Mr. Martin said.

# Weather Reports and Forecast

## Summary

Clouds and possible showers and thundershowers are forecast today for the Northeast; temperatures will continue to be mild or warm in the eastern half of the country. Thundershowers will probably occur from the western lake region to the western Gulf Coast with rain spreading into the Northern Plains States. It will be cool throughout the Pacific Northwest, and colder from interior California into the Plains States. Rain—with snow at higher elevations—will develop in the Rockies and eastern plateau region, while showers are expected in the Pacific Northwest. It will be clear or partly cloudy elsewhere.

Cloudy skies, accompanied by a few scattered thundershowers, occurred yesterday across the Northeast and eastern lake region. Skies were generally sunny over the remainder of the eastern third of the country, as warm or mild weather continued in the East.

## Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 5 P.M.)

NEW YORK CITY—Clouds with chance of a few showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Winds south to southwesterly 10 to 15 mph, gusting to 20 to 25 mph; becoming westerly tomorrow. Precipitation probability 30 percent today, 40 percent tonight.

NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND WESTER QUEBEC—Cloudy with chance of a few showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Moist and warmer tomorrow.

LONG ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND SOUND—Clouds with chance of a few showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Winds south to southwesterly 10 to 15 mph, gusting to 20 to 25 mph; becoming westerly tomorrow. Visibility on the coast and over the water 1 to 2 miles; better inland.

SOUTH JERSEY AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Partly cloudy with chance of a few scattered showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Partly sunny and warmer tomorrow.

INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Partly cloudy today with chance of scattered showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Partly cloudy with chance of showers and thundershowers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30.

VERMONT—Partly cloudy with chance of a few scattered showers through tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Partly sunny and warmer tomorrow.

## Extended Forecast

(Sunday through Tuesday)

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND NORTH JERSEY—Partly sunny and warmer tomorrow with chance of scattered showers and thundershowers tonight; high today in the mid-50's; low tonight in the mid-30's to around 30. Partly sunny and warmer tomorrow.

## Yesterday's Records

Eastern Standard Time			
Time	Temp.	Hum.	Wind
12 A.M.	53	33	W 30
3 A.M.	52	33	W 30
6 A.M.	51	33	W 30
9 A.M.	50	33	W 30
12 P.M.	50	33	W 30
3 P.M.	50	33	W 30
6 P.M.	50	33	W 30
9 P.M.	50	33	W 30

## U.S. and Canada

City	Low	High	Wind	Temp.	Hum.	Wind	Temp.
Albany	34	50	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Albuquerque	35	50	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Anchorage	42	42	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Aspen	30	31	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Atlanta	37	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Baltimore	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Boston	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Buffalo	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Butte	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Chicago	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Colorado Springs	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Denver	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Des Moines	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Detroit	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
El Paso	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Fort Worth	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Galveston	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Houston	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Indianapolis	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Jacksonville	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Juneau	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Kansas City	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Las Vegas	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Little Rock	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Los Angeles	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Louisville	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Memphis	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Miami Beach	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Madison	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Manassas	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Marshall	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Meriden	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Metairie	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Minneapolis	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Mobile	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Montgomery	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Muskegon	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Nashville	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Newark	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
New Haven	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
New Orleans	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
New York	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
North Platte	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Oakland	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Omaha	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Orlando	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Philadelphia	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Pine Bluff	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Pittsburgh	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Portland, Me.	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Portland, Ore.	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Providence	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Raleigh	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Rapid City	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
San Antonio	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
San Diego	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
San Francisco	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
Seattle	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
St. Louis	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
St. Paul	38	51	W 30	50	33	W 30	50
St. Petersburg	38	51	W 30	50			



